

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol II No 099

21 May 1982

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VISIT OF FRG COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU192028 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, a delegation of the German Communist Party headed by its leader (Ernst Aust) recently visited our country. Also in the delegation was Politburo member [name indistinct]. During its stay in our country the delegation was received at the AWP Central Committee. Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee, held talks with the delegation of the German Communist Party on a number of problems of mutual interest. The talks were held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of internationalism which characterizes relations between the two parties. Taking part in the talks were Behar Shtylla, AWP Central Committee member, and Agim Popa, director of the AWP Central Committee Foreign Directorate.

The delegation of the German Communist Party visited Durres, Shkoder and Koman, where it was acquainted with the construction of the new hydropower plant over the Drin river. The delegation has left for its homeland.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS REPORT APPROVED

AU201847 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] The plenum of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions met today to discuss the report which will be presented to the ninth congress of the Albanian trade unions. The plenum approved the report "On the Activity of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions To Implement the Decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress". It will be delivered to the ninth congress by Comrade Rita Marko, president of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA -- Tirana, 16 May (ATA). -- On May 13, 1982, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Nicaragua Labo Abazi presented the credentials to the member of the Junta of the Provisional Government for National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Rafael Cordova Rivas. Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jorge Cando and the vice director of protocol, Aldo Fabri. [Tirana ATA in English 1710 GMT 16 May 82 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO MADAGASCAR -- Tirana, 18 May (ATA) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Kostag Cifligu presented the credentials to the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka. [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 18 May 82 AU]

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA WORKS -- Tirana 16 May (ATA) -- The second edition of the book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "On Education" (collection of works) came off the press. This book contains materials belonging to the years 1942-1981 and the thematical index. [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 16 May 82 AU]

JARUZELSKI-LED POLISH DELEGATION VISITS 20 MAY

Leaders Greet Jaruzelski

AU201342 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, on 20 May a Polish party-state delegation led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, arrived in Bulgaria.

The following comrades came to the airport to greet the high guest: Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; secretaries of the permanent board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; BCP Central Committee members and candidate members; and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations. Thousands of Sofia citizens also greeted the representatives of the Polish people.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the airplane's gangway and cordially welcomed him. A military band played the two countries' anthems. Twenty-one artillery salvos -- the salute of the nations -- were fired. Wojciech Jaruzelski, together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov reviewed the honor guard. They also reviewed the ceremonial march of the Honor Guard from the specially built platform.

Representatives of the Sofia working people cordially greeted the two party and state leaders on their way toward the Boyana residence.

Schedule of Official Talks

AU201336 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 20 May (BTA) -- A party and state Polish delegation, led by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Ministry Council for National Salvation, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, arrived here today on an official and friendly visit.

At the airport of Sofia the guests were welcomed by the secretary general of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, by other party and state officials, by thousands of citizens. State honours were paid to General Jaruzelski.

The visit of the Polish delegation will last for about eleven hours. The preliminary programme schedules official talk in the morning and in the afternoon and an official dinner at which Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski will make speeches. The Polish delegation is expected to leave the country at about 21.00 hrs local time [1800 GMT]

The friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland are developing successfully in all spheres of life. The two countries are united by a common ideology -- Marxism-Leninism; common principles -- the principles of socialist internationalism; by their friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Bulgaria holds in high esteem the firm and categorical way in which the Polish authorities curbed the counter-revolution thus thwarting the intentions of the adversaries of socialism to deal a blow to the socialist community, to the security and the stability of Europe and the world.

Loyal to her international duty Bulgaria is rendering and will continue to render unre-served support to Poland for the overcoming of the difficulties and for getting out of the crisis, for her development as a powerful socialist state.

In the eighth five-year period (1981-1985) trade between Bulgaria and Poland will amount to 2.8 milliard rubles. Shipbuilding, the electronic industry, electrical engineering, the chemical industry and the manufacture of building machines and equipment for the food industry are spheres in which the two countries are cooperating. Last year bilateral trade exceeded 500 million rubles. Bulgaria supplies Poland with equipment for the food and tobacco industry, transport vehicles, machine tools and farm machinery, ships and products of the electronic and electrical industry. She imports complete plants -- sugar plants, enterprises for timber plates, machines for the chemical and the cellulose and paper industries, building and textile machines.

The possibilities are currently explored for undertaking new forms of cooperation, forms which are to help in the rational use of the machines, equipment and licences purchased from the capitalist countries and for Bulgarian participation in the utilization of the vacant capacities in the Polish economy.

Delegations Open Official Talks

AU201448 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 20 May (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, met Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Poland and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation.

Immediately after the meeting the official talks began between the party and state delegations of Bulgaria and Poland, led by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski.

On the Bulgarian side present at the talks were Mr Grisha Filipov -- member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria; Mr Petur Tanchev -- secretary of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union and first vice-president of the State Council; Mr Petur Mladenov -- member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs; Mr Todor Bozhinov -- member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council; Mr Georgi Atanasov -- secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, vice-president of the State Council, and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control; Mr Sava Dulbokov -- first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front; and First Deputy Minister of National Defense and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev.

The Polish side is represented by Roman Malinowski -- chairman of the chief office of the United Peasants' Party and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council; Mr Jozef Czyrek -- member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Wlodzimierz Mokrzyyszczak -- candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party; Mr (Jozef Eljasiewicz) -- deputy-chairman of the CC of the Polish Democratic Party; Colonel-General Eugeniusz Molczyk -- candidate-member of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and deputy-minister of National Defence, chief inspector of the readiness of the People's Army and member of the Military Council for National Salvation; and Mr Stanislaw Bejger -- first secretary of the voivodship committee of the Polish United Workers' Party in the town of Gdansk.

Jaruzelski Visits Zhivkov

AU201343 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] A little while ago Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, visited Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at the Boyana residence. During the meeting they had a cordial and friendly talk on the questions of the bilateral relations and the prospects of their comprehensive development.

The Bulgarian public greets the visit of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and his meetings and talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, which will be a new impetus in the fraternal relations between our countries, and will doubtlessly contribute to strengthening their cooperation and unity of action.

Leaders Reaffirm Unity

AU201430 Sofia BTA in English 1402 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 20 May (BTA) -- In the first round of the official Bulgarian-Polish talks starting here today, views were exchanged on the development of bilateral relations and on the main international issues.

The talks are being held by party and state delegations led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation.

Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski informed about the measures being taken to strengthen socialism in Poland and for the country's getting out of the crisis.

Mr Todor Zhivkov dwelt on the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

The two leaders reaffirmed Bulgaria and Poland's absolute unity with the USSR and the other socialist community countries and emphasized that the two countries will continue to fight for the fulfillment of the consorted policy of the socialist community on the international arena.

They welcomed the new peace proposals of the CPSU and the Soviet state formulated by Mr Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of the Lenin Komsomol and pointed out that their realization will considerably contribute to reducing the international tension and consolidating the security in the world.

In the afternoon the talks are proceeding and the stress will be laid on the development of bilateral cooperation.

More on Leaders' Meeting

AU201700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Today at the Boyana residence official talks between the party-state delegations of Bulgaria and Poland, led by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski, took place. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere and with a unity of views, opinions were exchanged on a broad range of questions related to the situation in Bulgaria and Poland, on the development of the bilateral relations and on topical international issues.

Wojciech Jaruzelski dwelled in detail on the efforts of the PZPR efforts to lead the country out of the crisis and strengthen the people's government and the positions of socialism. He stressed the determination of the Polish people to strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

The two delegation leaders devoted great attention to the state and prospects of Bulgarian-Polish cooperation in all areas of life. They expressed the determination of the two parties and countries to work to further strengthen fraternal friendship on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. A number of issues related to enriching joint activity and more intensively developing integrative relations on a bilateral basis and within CEMA were also discussed.

The necessity of an even closer unity of action of all peace-loving forces in the struggle against the dangerous intensification of tension and strengthening the process of detente was pointed out. The attempts of the imperialist forces to interfere with the internal affairs of sovereign Poland were condemned. It was stressed that in the present exacerbated international situation the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member countries attributes an ever greater importance for world peace and security.

Multigroup Talks Held

LD202046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 May 82

[Andrzej Walentyn report from Sofia]

[Excerpts] The Polish party and state delegation which arrived in Sofia this morning on a visit of friendship, has been received in an extraordinarily warm manner by the leaders of the Bulgarian party and government, and by the crowds of inhabitants of the capital.

Talks were held in several groups: Wojciech Jaruzelski met with Todor Zhivkov, while Vice Premier Roman Malinowski and his Bulgarian colleague Todor Bohzinov, joint chairmen of the Polish-Bulgarian Commission for Trade Cooperation, discussed trade issues. The possibility of a considerable increase in cooperation and specialization, particularly as far as the shipyard, metal and engineering industries are concerned, was stressed. Possibilities for the utilization of idle production capacity in Polish industry were also examined. A point which will be of interest for Polish listeners -- a mutual desire to develop tourism was emphasized.

The Polish party and state delegation will attend a dinner given in its honor by Todor Zhivkov. The two statesmen, who are chairmen of the delegations, will deliver toasts during the dinner.

Zhivkov Gives Official Dinner

AU201709 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov is now giving an official dinner at the Boyana residence in honor of the party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland led by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The dinner is taking place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Zhivkov, Jaruzelski Toasts

AU201920 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 20 May (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov assured Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski that Poland will continue in the future to rely on the fraternal solidarity and support of the BCP, of Bulgaria and of the whole Bulgarian people.

In a speech he delivered on an official dinner he stressed that the measures taken for blocking the way to the counterrevolution and anarchy have been met with understanding and approval in Bulgaria. We, Mr Todor Zhivkov said, esteem this sovereign decision of the Polish party and government leadership not only as an expression of loyalty to the cause of socialism but also as a manifestation of a high sense of international duty. Your measures, he continued, cut off the efforts made to use the events in Poland to the detriment of the Polish people, to the detriment of the socialist community.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said further that the internal and external enemies of socialism in Poland make and probably will continue to make desperate attempts to restore the positions they have lost, to throw the country into the chaos of the counterrevolution again. The historical experience teaches that in such a moment the maximum vigilance must be shown and that firm and uncompromised acts should be taken against the enemies of socialism.

Mr Todor Zhivkov condemned the sanctions against Poland imposed by the U.S. and some other NATO states. He expressed confidence that the Polish people, under the leadership of the Polish United People's Party and with the help of the socialist countries will overcome the hardships, will consolidate the positions of socialism in Poland.

The Bulgarian party leader and head of state said that the aggravated international situation requires more than ever before the close cohesion of the socialist countries, coordinated acts on the international arena, a decisive resistance to the imperialist claims for world domination. It requires that all people, irrespective of their social and ideological ideas, get mobilized.

He said further that Bulgaria backs up the USSR's peace programme and Mr Leonid Brezhnev's latest constructive proposals, made at the congresses of the Soviet trade unions and of the Soviet Komsomol.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the steady basis the Bulgarian-Polish friendship is laid upon are the Marxist-Leninist ideas, the principles of socialist internationalism.

The two countries' membership in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance, their firm unity with the USSR and with all the other socialist community countries make our friendship and cooperation ever stronger and ever more fruitful, he said.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed his confidence that Mr Jaruzelski's visit to Bulgaria will contribute to both the development of bilateral cooperation and the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed in his speech that Poland and Bulgaria are united by their belonging to the socialist community, the chief mainstay of which is the Soviet Union. The ideological ties and the vital national interests are the basis for the two countries' active participation in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the CMEA, he stressed.

By dwelling on Bulgaria's successes in all spheres, Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski said: Bulgaria's example has proved in an especially convincing way that in our time socialism alone is the guarantee for the real progress of the peoples, the real fast advance in their development.

He stressed that the PUWP and the BCP back up and consolidate their international and fraternal cooperation with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, using its rich achievements and the experience of the other parties and countries of the real socialism. We wish, Mr Jaruzelski said for the PUWP and BCP's cooperation to further deepen and for the two parties' contribution to the socialist construction to have a creative and stable character.

He dwelt on the reasons of the crisis in Poland. The mistakes made in the public and economic sphere. The violation of the Leninist norms of party life led to the discontent among the working class and the broad strata of the Polish public. Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski said further that the forces of the counterrevolution took advantage of this situation and supported by the subversive centres launched a general attack on socialism in Poland.

He stressed that the recent, next in a series attempt to organize strikes and unrest has failed. "The working people, the working class in its majority reject the intentions of the enemies of socialism, by producing evidence of this with their behavior that Poland is and will remain a strong link of the socialist community," Mr Jaruzelski said.

He said that the imposition of the martial law has cut short the collapse of the economy, has revived the activity of the structures of the state. "By launching emergency measures with our own forces and on the basis of our own sovereign decision we created at the same time a real basis for the finding out of decisions which led Poland out of the crisis," Mr Jaruzelski said.

He stressed that the PZPR is restoring its leading role, is deepening its union with the fraternal parties in Poland and is striving for reaching a national agreement. The speaker went further by saying that they are striving for gaining the support of the public and especially that of the working class.

By touching upon the international situation aggravated mainly through the fault of the U.S. imperialism, Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that in close cooperation with the USSR and with the other socialist community countries Poland will continue making efforts for detente and for consolidating peace in Europe and in the world.

Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski dwelt on the necessity of making the international division of labour more efficient through the establishment of new forms of mutually supplementing and mutually advantageous economic relations. "The method of confrontation and of the economic sanctions is to the detriment of the interests of the international cooperation", he said. Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski fully backed up the USSR's peace initiatives.

The Polish party and state delegation left the country.

Official Talks End

AU201907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] On 20 May official talks between the party-state delegations of Bulgaria and Poland, led by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski, took place. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere with unity of views, opinions were exchanged on a broad range of questions related to the situation in the two countries and the development of bilateral relations, as well as on some topical international problems.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski made a detailed evaluation of the internal situation in Poland and dwelt on PZPR efforts to lead the country out of the crisis and to strengthen the people's government and the positions of socialism. He stressed the determination of the Polish people to strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the guests on the fruitful work of the Bulgarian people, rallied around the BCP April line, to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He dwelt on the successes in implementing the party's basic economic program in increasing the effectiveness and quality of production and in intensifying the economic development of our country during the eighth 5-year plan period.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the deep conviction of the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people that socialist Poland, under the leadership of the PZPR, will overcome the difficulties which have emerged, relying on the solidarity and support of the fraternal countries.

The two delegation leaders devoted great attention to the state and prospects of mutual cooperation in all areas of life. They expressed the determination of the two parties and countries to work to further strengthen fraternal friendship on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The decisive importance of the two parties' cooperation was stressed. Common determination to further expand and strengthen this cooperation was pointed out. A number of issues related to enriching joint activity and more intensively developing the integrative relations on a bilateral basis and within CEMA were reviewed.

While reviewing the contemporary international situation the two delegations pointed out the necessity of even closer unity of action of all peace-loving forces in the struggle to strengthen the process of detente, and expressed decisive support for the peace program presented at the 26th CPSU Congress, and for the constructive proposals on limiting and stopping the arms race voiced by Leonid Brezhnev.

During the talks the two sides condemned the attempts of the imperialist forces to interfere with the internal affairs of sovereign Poland and stressed that the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member countries acquire an even greater importance for world peace and security in the present exacerbated international situation.

PAP Reports Activities

LD202214 Warsaw PAP in English 1958 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 20 May (PAP) -- [Passage indistinct] the motorcade pulled up at Boyana residence, a modern building performing representational functions. There Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov held a brief face to face meeting. Polish-Bulgarian plenary talks chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov started at noon.

The Bulgarian party for the talks was composed of Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Tanchev, first vice-president of the Bulgarian State Council, Petur Mladenov, BCP CC Political Bureau member and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Todor Bozhinov, BCP CC Political Bureau member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP CC, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, Gen. Atanas Somerdziyev, member of the BCP CC and first deputy minister of National Defense, Sava Dylbokov, member of the BCP CC and first deputy chairman of the National Council of Patriotic Front, Ivan Nedev, ambassador to Poland, and Simeon Pravo-Anov, adviser to the BCP CC general secretary.

Following several hours of plenary talks, six task groups set down to work to discuss in detail the issues of political, economic and inter-party cooperation.

At the same time, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov held their second tete-a-tete meeting that day. Like the previous meetings, it passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere marked with deep sincerity. During the plenary talks Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed extensively the situation in Poland, presenting the directions of political solution of the socio-economic crisis. In this context he characterized the strivings for national accord, the already implemented and planned reforms which are a consequence of the 9th PUWP Congress resolutions.

Todor Zhivkov familiarized the Polish delegation with the current social and economic situation of Bulgaria as well as the Bulgarian nation's methods and ways of overcoming difficulties on the road to socialist building. Much attention was paid in the talks to the exchange of both parties' experience resulting from their activity over the period of the last decades.

An important part of the discussion was taken up by the issues of economic cooperation. The sides discussed the prospects for deepening cooperation and production specialization, particularly in shipbuilding, metallurgical as well as machine (construction and road building machines) industries. They discussed the possibility of Bulgaria's use of idle production capacities of the Polish industry. Both sides reaffirmed their will to continue the development of tourism.

The sides discussed a wide range of international issues. Poland and Bulgaria are deeply engaged in the cause of realization of the policy of peaceful coexistence, in spite of the difficulties created by the present tense situation in the world. Our country appreciates Bulgaria's role as a stabilizing element in the Balkans.

During the talks the sides voiced their firm support for the programme of peace charted at the 26th CPSU Congress and the constructive peace proposals of Leonid Brezhnev serving the consolidation of the process of detente and international security, which lie in the vital interest of our two countries.

In the afternoon hours Wojciech Jaruzelski and other members of the Polish delegation arrived at 9th September Square -- the site of the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov whose signature was placed under the text of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded between Poland and Bulgaria in May of 1948 in Warsaw. Wojciech Jaruzelski laid a wreath draped with a band in Polish national colours at the wall of the mausoleum.

In the evening, both delegations met in the halls of the Boyan residence for a gala dinner given by Todor Zhivkov in honour of Wojciech Jaruzelski. Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski made speeches in which they stressed the durability and inviolability of the friendship and cooperation linking both our brotherly countries as well as expressed the conviction that the present visit would be a new impulse to the expansion of mutual contacts.

In the late evening, a farewell ceremony was held for the Polish party and state delegation. The visit came to an end. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov held a farewell talk at the airplane. The special plane of the Polish delegation flew to Warsaw.

Leaving the Bulgarian air space, Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a message from aboard the plane to Todor Zhivkov in which -- on behalf of himself and the delegation -- he conveyed warm thanks to Todor Zhivkov for the cordial reception and friendly talks. He expressed the warm belief that the visit would contribute to the further tightening of traditional friendship and brotherly cooperation between both parties, states and nations.

Flying over the Soviet territory, Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a message to Leonid Brezhnev, conveying to him -- and through him to the CPSU CC, the Soviet Government and (?the people) of the USSR -- the best wishes of plenty successes on the road of the communist building. Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a similar message to Nicolae Ceausescu with the wishes of plenty successes in the building of socialism.

Radio Relays Jaruzelski Departure

AU201838 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1813 GMT 20 May begins a live relay from Sofia airport of the departure of the Polish party-state delegation led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, which paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman.

At 1814 GMT the announcer reports that "Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski are reviewing the Honor Guard." A military band then plays the two countries' anthems. After this the Honor Guard marches and presents military honors to the two leaders. At this point the announcer reports that "the talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and with a full unity of views on all matters discussed." He quotes Zhivkov's toast at the festive dinner that "you can also count in the future on the full assistance of the BCP and the Bulgarian people." "There is no doubt," the announcer says, "that the visit and the talks will contribute to further strengthening the fraternal relations between the two parties, countries and peoples." He then quotes "the first commentaries of the socialist countries' mass media" on the importance of the visit. Children are then said to be bringing flowers to the two leaders. In addition the public at the airport are heard chanting "eternal friendship!" The announcer says that the visit reflects "the two countries striving to contribute to the struggle for peace and detente." He dwells on the importance of overcoming the economic crisis of Poland, saying: "It was proved at the talks that Poland was, is and will remain a member of the socialist community."

Further on the announcer again reports "the full unity of opinion" at the talks, which "demonstrated the two countries' love for peace." Their support of Brezhnev's recent peace proposals is also pointed out by the announcer. Zhivkov is then reported to be accompanying Jaruzelski to the airplane. At 1825 GMT the live relay from Sofia airport ends.

The announcer identifies the following officials as being present at the airport: "Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev, as well as generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army and members of the Polish Embassy in Sofia."

DAILIES REPORT ON RELATIONS WITH POLAND

AU201348 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 10 May 82

["Bulgaria-Poland: Under the Sign of Fraternal Friendship" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 20 May (BTA) -- In connection with the official and friendly visit of the Polish party and state delegation led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, which starts here today, the dailies carry editorial articles about the fraternal relations and the comradesly solidarity between Bulgaria and Poland.

ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME notes that the close contacts between the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union and the United Peasants' Party in Poland, too, have contributed to the development of the overall Bulgarian-Polish relations. The newspaper points out, that loyal to their principledly conducted policy, Bulgaria and Poland stand resolutely against the course of confrontation and increased international tension.

Under the headline of "Poland Has Faithful Friends" today's TRUD comments on the economic relations between the two countries. It is stressed that the production turned out along lines of cooperation and specialization has extended this year by 25 more products. Bulgarian and Polish scientists will work together on twenty six themes under the scientific and technological cooperation.

Today's NARODNA ARMIYA points out that the Bulgarian people have always been solidary with the struggle of the Polish workers against the attempts, inspired by the counter-revolutionaries from outside, to divert the country from the road of socialist development. "Today the relations between our two countries lie on the stable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism" says the paper.

Today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT expresses the conviction of the Bulgarian public that the forthcoming talks in Sofia will reap new and full fruits in the best interests of the two peoples.

DAILY CRITICIZES NATO COUNCIL ON ARMS LIMITATION

LD201026 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Prague, 20 May (CTK) -- Another urgent peace message, submitted by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of the Soviet Communist Youth Organization Komsomol, has opened the space for a radical limitation of strategic arms, which the U.S. and the Soviet Union could agree upon in a new and improved atmosphere, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

The new Soviet proposal is realistic. It neither changes the mutual balance of forces, nor violates the strategic balance. Its adoption would curb very effectively the arms race in the sphere of nuclear weapons, the daily stressed.

The American President has said recently that his government was willing to discuss the strategic arms limitation. But he expressed demands at the same time, arousing doubts about the American standpoint which does not seem to be sincere, and is intentionally separated from reality.

The daily pointed out the results of the recent session of the NATO Council in Luxembourg. The NATO member states fully supported the senseless claims of Washington that the stepped up arms race and the strengthening of the military power of the pact is a "peace guarantee."

The council provocatively ignored all Soviet peace initiatives and took a pretentiously indifferent and contemptuous attitude to the mighty peace and anti-war movement in Western Europe.

Leonid Brezhnev was submitting new realistic proposals, while the NATO was approving standpoints which are at variance with the needs of the world and time, and which can be described just as warlike attitudes, RUDE PRAVO said, and underlined that it is the Soviet Union which shows the only way out of the dangerous crossroads of international development.

ROMANIA'S ANDREI DEPARTS FOLLOWING VISIT

LD201818 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Prague, 20 May (CTK) -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei ended here Thursday his official friendly visit and left for home.

He visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. He had talks also with Premier Lubomir Strougal and President Gustav Husak on relations between the two countries and the international situation.

Report on Visit

LD201724 Prague CTK in English 1537 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Prague, 20 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia and Romania agree that the Madrid follow-up meeting to the Helsinki conference should become a factor which will help stabilize relations among the European countries, according to a press report issued here Thursday at the close of a four-day visit by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to Czechoslovakia.

Therefore, all participants in the meeting should strive that its deliberations be constructive and be concluded as soon as possible by approving a comprehensive and balanced document.

The document should include the mandate to convene a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, and to continue the process started in Helsinki, the press report stressed.

Stefan Andrei and his Czechoslovak counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek underlined the necessity to halt the arms race, voiced their support to the new Soviet peace initiatives and expressed their hope that Soviet-U.S. talks would bring results leading to the reduction and gradual liquidation of nuclear missiles, with the aim to make Europe a continent without nuclear weapons. The two ministers confirmed the determination of Czechoslovakia and Romania to continue their endeavours (?within) the framework of the Warsaw Treaty, to remove the danger of war and install permanent peace in the world. Such policy, they emphasized, will lead to the enhancing of the sovereignty of states, realization of the inalienable rights of all nations, solution of disputes by negotiations, liquidation of backwardness and establishment of a new, just economic order.

Expressing satisfaction with the rising trend of mutual relations, they also underlined the extraordinary importance of Czechoslovak-Romanian summit meetings in Bucharest in 1977 and in Prague in 1981 for the development of cooperation between the two countries' parties and nations in all spheres.

They hailed the contribution of the Joint Czechoslovak-Romanian Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation to promotion of bilateral economic ties. The two sides expressed determination to support the development of relations in the spheres of culture, science, education, health care and tourism.

Stefan Andrei and Bohuslav Chnoupek voiced satisfaction with their talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and respect. Stefan Andrei invited his colleague to visit Romania, and Bohuslav Chnoupek accepted the invitation.

During his visit to Czechoslovakia, Stefan Andrei was received by President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal for talks on bilateral issues.

CPCZ'S BENO ADDRESSES E. BOHEMIA PARTY COMMITTEE

LD201942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] The East Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee discussed the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions on the political-organizational and political-educational work within the regional party organization at its session in Hradec Kralove today. A report delivered at the meeting stressed the need for greater efforts to promote the unity of political-organizational and ideological-educational work in the everyday activity of communists within their respective working collectives.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed in the debate, among other things, that in the current conditions we have to examine the results of both the party and of all political work primarily by the concrete results achieved. At the same time, a thorough knowledge of party documents and resolutions as well as of the political and economic situation and the views of citizens in all party bodies and in each primary organization constitutes an important prerequisite for more effective work.

CPCZ'S KEMPNY ADDRESSES CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION

LD201802 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] The 10th annual International Children's Art Exhibition was opened in Lidice today.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, spoke at the opening of the exhibition. He said this year is the 40th anniversary of the obliteration of Lidice by the Nazis. He stressed that this heinous crime is not and must not be forgotten. It awakens the conscience of mankind to irreconcilability with facism, to resolute opposition against the forces of war and violence. Today, the whole of mankind must together oppose the growing danger of a nuclear catastrophe during which the tragedy of Lidice would become the fate of the majority of European towns and villages, Comrade Kempny said further. As distinct from Lidice, however, life would never return there. We share fully with progressive forces all over the world resolute opposition to imperialistic adventure. That is why our entire people support implementation of the Soviet peace program and welcome the foreign political proposals expressed by Comrade Brezhnev at the Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, as well as on other occasions, most recently at the Congress of Soviet Komsomol Members.

We see in the USSR, in the unity of socialist countries and in the activity of peace forces, the only reliable guarantee for the preservation of peace, development of cooperation of peoples, their freedom and happy future, Comrade Josep Kempny stressed.

Voices resound today from all the countries of the world calling for peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples. We are deeply convinced that this peace activity of the popular masses will bring its results and will bear fruit. And if every single deed, every single voice against war and armaments is to have its significance, then the voice from Lidice, calling for peace for children all over the world, is one of the most important ones. It will resound strongly throughout the duration of the exhibition and we are convinced that it will be the voice of not only the Czech and Slovak people, but of all the visitors to Lidice from nearby and from distant countries. It will be the voice of the people who respect life, art, who love children and feel the obligation to protect their world, Comrade Josep Kempny said.

We desire that the entire further lives of children may be as free as their free imagination, that they may be as happy as their charming world of fairy tales. We desire that all children in all the countries of the world might be happy, that they may realize their abilities and implement their talents, dreams and desires, to enrich their lives in new, beautiful events. Let us devote all our abilities, our wisdom and resoluteness, our work to strengthen the unity and activity of the international progressive and peace movement, so that peace might be secured for the children of the whole world and so that the tragedy of Lidice might never be repeated anywhere in any form, Comrade Josef Kempny stressed in conclusion of his address at the International Children's Art Exhibition in Lidice.

BRIEFS

POPULATION FIGURES -- In 1981, 237,041 live births were registered in the CSSR; this is 12,000 less than in 1980. The drop in figures in Slovakia is slightly lower than in the Czech Socialist Republic, where 143,891 live births were registered in 1981. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 17 May 82 p 3 AU]

AUSTRIAN COOPERATION -- The session of joint Czechoslovak-Austrian commissions for trade and for economic and industrial cooperation was opened on 17 May in Vienna. The session will end on 21 May. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 82 p 7 AU]

AFGHANISTAN ACCORD -- Marcel Nolic, leading secretary of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union's Central Committee, signed an agreement this Monday in Kabul with the chairman of the Afghan Journalists Union (SAN) on the cooperation of the journalists' organizations of the two countries. The two organizations will work toward making the mass communications media of their countries help promote a better knowledge of life in the other country. [Text] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 82 p 7 AU]

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF DRA'S KARMAL

Addresses Potsdam Luncheon

LD201328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Potsdam, 20 May (ADN) -- A meeting was held on Thursday between Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and the delegation accompanying him and workers of the Ludwigsfelde truck factory in Potsdam bezirk. Herman Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary accompanied the guests.

Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam SED Bezirk Executive Committee expressed the GDR workers' deep sympathy with the April revolution and its steadfast fighters. Despite their geographical distance apart -- more than 5,000 kilometers -- what is important for the GDR, and for Afghanistan, is that their peoples fought their way up on the main road of world history, he said.

Babrak Karmal spoke about the situation in his homeland, saying: "The imperialists and their allies expended extensive means in order to bring defeat to our revolution. By training and arming counterrevolutionary forces outside the borders of our country and smuggling them into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan they have posed serious difficulties for the implementation of our revolutionary program."

"The peoples of our country responded to this with the founding of the National Fatherland Front which represents the nucleus of the alliance of the masses for the defense of achievements of the revolution against dirty machinations.... We can also say that our armed revolutionary forces attained a level of qualitative and quantitative development which puts us in a position to rebuff the counterrevolution despite all its boasting." We can stress, continued Karmal, that our national democratic revolution and the people of our country were only able to withstand imperialism's aggression, hegemony and reaction thanks to the fraternal aid and support of socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union.

The speaker stated that the timely and selfless aid on the part of the Soviet Union preserved our country's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity from attacks by imperialists and hegemonists. Afghanistan thus remained intact as an independent and unified state in the world."

The Afghan representative then explained the government's proposals to neighboring countries in which assurance is given that Afghanistan's revolution does not threaten the sovereignty of any other state, that Afghanistan will not be a source of tension. The forces of imperialism and their allies, however, continue actions in order to bring the political and economic life of the region under their dominance, continued Karmal. "There is no problem, however, between ourselves and our neighbors that cannot be solved by discussions and negotiations. We demonstrated our honest readiness in this respect and are anxious to open up pursuable and acceptable ways of negotiating with our neighbors."

Karmal underlined in conclusion: "The force of peace, socialism and social progress is a great force. Our enemies, imperialism, hegemony, reaction, Zionism, racism and all defenders of exploitation and oppression will suffer defeat."

Visits Historic Site

LD202326 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpt] President of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], Babrak Karmal, today addressed workers at the Ludwigsfelde vehicle plant.

[Begin Karmal recording in vernacular, fading into German translation] The working class and the workers of Afghanistan under present conditions when our country is subjected to impudent attacks by imperialism, hegemonism and international reactionary forces, feel responsible not only for increasing production levels and labor productivity, but also, through concrete actions, for helping toward the armed defense of our revolutionary achievements. The imperialists and their allies have expended extensive means in order to bring defeat to the Afghan Revolution. Through the training and arming of counterrevolutionary forces outside the borders of our country and their infiltration into the DRA they have posed serious difficulties to the implementation of our revolutionary program. The peoples of our country have responded to this with the founding of the National Patriotic Front, which represents the nucleus of the alliance of the masses for the defense of our revolutionary achievements against these dirty machinations.

The GDR was one of the first countries after the victory of the April Revolution and especially in its new, progressive and democratic phase, to offer extensive internationalist help. The people of our country will forever be grateful for this fraternal support. You, the representatives of the GDR, know from your own experience of the complicated struggle of the socialist countries, the value of strong and inviolable internationalist relations between peoples. You understand that the timely and unselfish help of the Soviet Union protected not only the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country against the attacks of imperialist and hegemonists. In this way Afghanistan remained intact as an independent and undivided state. The revolutionary, independent and flourishing Afghanistan will stand side by side with the GDR, which, under the leadership of the SED, has attained great successes in the development of the advanced socialist society. [end recording]

In the afternoon Babrak Karmal visited Schloss Cecilienhof, the historic place of the Potsdam agreement, the accords and historic lessons of which are especially relevant today. [Words indistinct] Babrak Karmal wrote the following words in the guest book of Schloss Cecilienhof: The Afghan delegation considers the content and spirit of this agreement, which fights for the strengthening of peace in Germany, Europe and the world, as being very important. We highly appreciate the efforts by the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, at realizing the objectives of this agreement. Founding the socialist GDR has created a state which is playing an important role in the consolidation of peace in Europe, but in the other part of Germany the obligations of the Potsdam agreement have been not only ignored but, through the revival of militarism and the present plans for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles, the imperialist powers are increasing the danger of a war in Europe which will destroy everything. On behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the people of the DRA, I resolutely condemn these antidemocratic reactionary forces of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, which, against the spirit of the Potsdam agreement, increase the danger of a war in Europe.

Visits Berlin City Hall

LD211224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0850 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- The party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, were guests in Berlin City Hall this morning. Together with Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other personalities, Babrak Karmal was warmly welcomed by Mayor Erhard Krack. He then signed the golden book of Berlin. Hundreds of Berliners and city hall employees welcomed the party and state head and those accompanying him.

Official Talks End

LD211120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1049 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- The party and state delegations of the GDR and Afghanistan, headed by Erich Honecker and Babrak Karmal, successfully ended their official talks today. They agreed on a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two states; a joint statement and other important documents which will be signed today.

COOPERATION COMMITTEE WITH POLAND ENDS TALKS

LD202146 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Berlin 20 May (PAP) -- The 18th session of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Poland and the GDR has come to an end here today, with the chairman of the Polish delegation, Vice-Premier Andrzej Jedynek being received by the GDR's Premier Willi Stoph.

The GDR premier stressed at the meeting that the GDR supported the steps aiming at overcoming the political and economic crisis and at ensuring the further building of socialism in Poland. He also voiced resolute protest over any intervention by imperialist countries and their striving to use the events in Poland as a pretext for confrontation and boycott. The GDR premier also pointed up the necessity of full implementation of the arrangements made by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker during the recent visit in the GDR by Poland's party-state delegation. Willi Stoph also pointed to the further wide-ranging possibilities of augmenting the trade exchanges and of using the Polish and GDR industrial potentialities for a more effective expansion of economic relations beneficial for both countries.

A final communique published at the end of the 18th session of the committee says that the agreeing on further steps aimed at the developing and deepening of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between both countries was the main point of the debates. The committee for Polish-GDR economic cooperation appraised the development of this cooperation, the communique says. The communique also says that steps were agreed to more effectively and timely realize the provisions of the trade protocol for 1982 with respect to mutual deliveries of fuels and materials, and chemical and metal products, marketables and spares.

The committee also reviewed the possibilities for further utilization of free [word indistinct] potential of the Polish industry, with more tasks being agreed in this cooperation. Indispensable actions were also agreed to more effectively utilize the industrial potentials of Poland and the GDR by means of expanding specialization and co-production, particularly so in the field of machine-building, electro-engineering and electronics.

The communique winds up with the statement that the debates of the 18th session of the committee for economic cooperation passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Protocol Signed

LD201648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 May (ADN) -- On Thursday, the protocol on the results of the meeting of the GDR-Polish economic committee was signed at the official seat of the Council of Ministers by Gerhard Weiss and Andrzej Jedynek. It includes measures for the fulfilling according to plan of mutual deliveries for 1982, especially of raw materials and energy materials, products of the chemical and metal-working industries, as well as of consumer goods and spare parts. Furthermore, agreements on specialization and cooperation were reached, above all in the fields of machine-construction and electroengineering and electronics, as well as on the development of scientific-technical cooperation.

LASZLO MAROTHY LEAVES FOR VISIT TO SOFIA

LD181124 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 18 May (MTI) -- A Budapest party delegation, headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, left for the Bulgarian capital today at the invitation of the Sofia party committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN BUDAPEST 18 MAY

With Algeria

LD181808 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 18 May (MTI) -- An Algerian delegation, led by Minister of Hydraulics Brahim Brahimi, arrived in Budapest to attend the 7th session of the Hungarian-Algerian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Joint Commission.

At the talks with the Hungarian delegation, led by Minister of Construction and Urban Development Kalman Abraham, the sides will review the state of economic relations between the two countries, the possibilities of further developing these. On Tuesday, the Algerian minister visited Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, as well as Antal Kovacs, president of the Hungarian National Water Conservancy office.

With Romania

LD190240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Hungarian-Romanian Government Committee for Economic Cooperation is meeting in Budapest. The Romanian delegation, which arrived in Hungary for the talks, is headed by the body's cochairman, Nicolae Constantin. The other cochairman, Jozsef Marjai, is at the head of the Hungarian delegation.

Romanian Talks Reported

LD201914 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 20 May (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received on Thursday in Budapest Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Romanian Government Committee for Economic Cooperation. Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian co-chairman of the commission, as well as Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to Buchapest, and Victor Bolojan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Budapest, were also present at the cordial talks.

The 16th Session of the Hungarian-Romanian Economic Cooperation Joint Government Commission concluded its work on Thursday. Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Nicolae Constantin, the co-chairmen of the commission, signed a protocol on the work of the session.

At the session the sides reviewed the state of Hungarian-Romanian economic relations. They stated that economic cooperation between the two countries since the previous session has developed in harmony with the jointly determined targets. Goods exchange developed essentially in accordance with last year's estimates, production cooperation and product specialization has expanded.

The commission examined the development of goods exchange in 1982 and harmonized the further tasks. [Words indistinct] attention was turned to the continuous exploration of possibilities for further expanding economic and technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries. The commission set down the common tasks serving mutual interests in the fields of the individual branches. The tasks in connection with establishing cooperation on third markets were set down in a protocol.

At the session of the commission, the sides dealt with other questions concerning the economic relations of the two countries, which are to be solved during the year or in the following.

Nicolae Constantiu left Budapest on Thursday.

With Vietnam

LD201934 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 20 May (MTI) -- Do Muoi, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic and Technical Scientific Cooperation Commission, arrived in Budapest on Thursday to attend the commission's 10th session, at the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi, Hungarian co-chairman of the commission. Do Muoi was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Janos Borbandi.

KOROM RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD201846 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Mihaly Korom has received a delegation of the French Communist Party in Budapest. The member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary held talks with the French delegation, which is led by Joseph Sanguedolce, French Communist Party Central Committee member.

TOURS BY POLITBURO MEMBERS REPORTED 20 MAY

LD202308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Of the members of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, Gyorgy Aczel has paid a visit to Borsod County, Sandor Gaspar to Csongrad County, and Lajos Mehes to Hajdu-Bihar County.

Gyorgy Aczel's 2-day program in Borsod began in Szerencs. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers met the county's state and party leaders on Wednesday morning and then became acquainted with the city. In the afternoon he travelled to Miskolc, where first he held talks with the leaders of the television festival, and then in the evening with members of Miskolc National Theater. This morning Gyorgy Aczel gave a speech on social and economic issues at an aktiv of intellectuals. In the afternoon he viewed the children's health center which is under construction.

Sandor Gaspar began his Csongrad visit at the county's party headquarters where he heard a briefing on the region's economic and political situation. The National Trade Union Council [SZOT] secretary general called on the new factory in Szeged of the hemp-spinning and textile industry enterprise, where he spoke with leaders and workers. Sandor Gaspar brought to the attention of the trade union officials that the workers must be informed about every enterprise measure and about the opportunities for improving living conditions. In the afternoon the SZOT secretary general held an aktiv on political issues.

Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes, briefed the managers of the Hajdu-Bihar enterprises on the tasks facing the economy. Earlier, the minister of industry paid a visit to the Hungarian synthetic materials processing enterprise, where the reprocessing of wastes has begun. The next stop in Lajos Mehes' visit in Hajdu-Bihar was the Biogal pharmaceutical factory, where a new unit is being built with Swiss collaboration. The minister of industry finally called on the Hungarian roller bearings works, from which more than 65 percent of the domestic bearings requirements originate.

LEADERS REPLY TO KIM IL-SONG GREETING

SK200455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Comrade Pal Losonczai, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, and Comrade Gyorgy of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in reply to the great leaders message of greetings on the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

The reply message dated May 10 reads:

We express heartfelt thanks to you for your best wishes on the 37th anniversary of the liberation of our country, our national holiday.

We hope that the fraternal Korean people will achieve fresh successes in socialist construction and that the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will continue to develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism.

PAPER PRAISES BREZHNEV ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSALS

LD201114 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 20 May (MTI) -- "In the knowledge of Leonid Brezhnev's speech on May 18 and the first American reaction, it is predicted throughout the world today that the Soviet-American talks on the fate of strategic weapons can begin this year, and that a summit meeting between the leaders of the two largest powers can also take place," writes a commentary in the Thursday issue of NEPSZABADSAG.

"Apart from appreciating the 'advance made by the U.S. President,' it must be said that the world is entitled to the above expectations primarily in view of the Soviet conduct and especially the Brezhnev speech delivered at the Komsomol Congress. This distinction is occasioned by the actual content of the American proposals delivered so far and the Soviet motions set forth now."

In the following the author, recalling the earlier proposals of Reagan, states: "Reagan's proposals would at the same time open the gates of a new round in the armaments race as they would not restrict the planned American armaments programmes of several thousand million dollars which have already begun or will soon be launched. It would, accordingly, follow from this that the demand of maintaining the balance of force would compel the Soviet Union for the production of means to balance the development of the American arsenal. Thus it was unavoidable for the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to point out: The talks must not be used for camouflaging the upsetting of equality, and the principle of equal security must be kept."

"The question can arise, that if the starting point of the American side is so far from being considered a realistic basis for negotiations...then can anything positive be expected from the talks, as well as from the summit meeting proposed several times by the Soviet side?

"The difference in standpoints all the more underlines the necessity of discussing the problems ripe for solution, which in this case are urgent. The Brezhnev speech serves as an excellent example for the method, when it speaks of the reopening Geneva talks on medium-range weapons.

"The speech also recalls that the talks 'do not begin from zero', they have been going on for long, thus we should primarily think of the SALT-2 agreement, which was the result of seven years of efforts. It is a document which is an exceptional achievement not only according to the standpoint of the Soviet, but of the best American specialists as well. It is difficult to imagine that in case of serious talks of merit the points set down in it could be evaded by the American personalities who at present reject the agreement."

The article then states: "The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee now set down in two concrete proposals how this could be enforced in practice. The first: calling into existence new types of strategic weapons should be banned or restricted within determined limits. The second: The strategic weapons of both the Soviet Union and the USA should be frozen the minute talks begin both numerically and by restricting modernization.

"Brezhnev's speech is an outstanding event in the process leading to Soviet-American talks, the checking of the armaments race. It is a development which deserves that all those in the world who are deeply concerned for the cause of safeguarding peace should greet it with satisfaction," ends the commentary in NEPSZABADSAG.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN MINISTER'S VISIT -- Dr Luis Jose Gonzalez Herrera, Venezuelan minister of health and social welfare, paid a visit to our country from 8 to 13 May. He had talks with Dr Laszlo Medve, secretary of state for health affairs, visited several health institutes and pharmaceutical enterprises and had discussions with MEDIMPEX [Trading Enterprise for Pharmaceutical Products] and MEDICOR [Medical X-Ray Equipment Enterprise] managers. The guest was received by Dr Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 82 p 5 AU]

ABRAHAM RETURNS FROM FRG -- Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, who had talks in the FRG at the invitation of Dr Dieter Haack, FRG minister of construction and town and country planning, returned home on Friday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 May 82 p 20 AU]

THAI OFFICIAL'S VISIT -- (Suwit Yodmani), director of the Thai Information Bureau, paid a visit to Hungary from 10 to 14 May. He had talks with Secretary of State Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the Information Bureau; MTI Director General Erno Lakatos; and Vencel Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 May 82 p 20 AU]

CPSU AKTIV DELEGATION'S VISIT -- At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a Soviet party worker delegation led by Ivan Dmitriyev, candidate member and head of the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee, visited our country from 10 to 15 May. The delegation was received by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The Soviet guests studied experiences of the activity of the Hungarian building industry and had talks with Laszlo Ballai, deputy head of a Central Committee department. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 May 82 p 5 AU]

JARUZELSKI DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOFIA

LD202120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] The party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski returned from Sofia to Warsaw late this evening. The delegation was welcomed at Okecie Airport by the chairman of the State Council, Henryk Jablonski; the speaker of the Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa; members of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; other political party leaders; government Presidium members, and administrators of the capital.

TRYBUNA LUDU Article

LD201158 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 20 May 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (PAP) -- The PUWP CC newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU said that the Polish party and state delegation leaving today for Sofia with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski would arrive in a country of proven friends of Poland. "This gives the visit a special, cordial climate reaching out beyond the routine official frames."

Recalling that in the past both Poland and Bulgaria were painfully experienced by the empty promises given them by far-away powers who actually reduced the two countries to the role of pawns in imperialist play, the party daily said next:

"For the first time in the long history of both countries our independence and territorial integrity has been guaranteed by the system of authentic alliances within the socialist community with its mighty defensive shield -- the Warsaw Treaty. They are guaranteed first and foremost by the friendship and alliance with the brotherly Soviet Union.

"Poland is currently living through no easy times. We believe that we will overcome our difficulties, that they will pass in not a long time. But they will leave a lasting imprint on the memory of the nation: that we have not been left alone with our trouble, that the close to use, friendly countries have shared the concern about the fate of socialism in Poland, that they have given and give us practical support and selfless aid for rapid normalization of life. This has been and is being done also by Bulgaria.

"There are no issues dividing our countries. We have common links in every walk of life. Everything indicates that now these links will be even more numerous," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH SOVIET GENERAL KULIKOV

LD191624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states and marshal of the Soviet Union, who is in Poland. During the meeting, which was attended by Gen Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, problems pertaining to training and improving the combat readiness of troops were discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

CLOSURE OF SEA AREAS ANNOUNCED FOR 21 MAY

LD201956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Attention: The following sea areas are being closed to vessels and fishing boats: sea area No 1 on 21 May between 0800 and 1300 and sea area No 5 on 21 May between 0800 and 1500. We remind you that sea area No 6 is closed for vessels and fishing boats until 0400 21 May.

SOLIDARITY LEADER TELLS OF HUNGER STRIKE

NC191256 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May (AFP) -- A court case was adjourned here today after a leader of the suspended trades union federation Solidarity said that he had been on hunger strike for a week with 13 other detainees at Bialoleka Prison in the suburbs of the capital. Jan Rulewski, chairman of the Bydgoszcz section and a representative of the more radical faction of Solidarity, was appearing in connection with the death of an allegedly drunken pedestrian in a road accident a year ago.

Mr Rulewski, appearing extremely worn, said that he was convinced of his innocence and had been careful to avoid any action which would have prevented his appearance in court. He added, however, that on May 12 he had joined the 13 hunger strikers -- who include former Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz and human rights activist Jacek Kuron -- as he felt it was his duty to show them solidarity.

The chairman of the court in Nowy Dwor, some 40 km (25 miles) northwest of Warsaw, did not allow Mr Rulewski to explain the motive of the hunger strike, but the union leader said that the action had drawn immediate "repression". Mr Rulewski said that hunger strikers had been isolated, deprived of exercise, tobacco and drinks and had food parcels confiscated.

After a court doctor examined Mr Rulewski, the prosecution and defence lawyers agreed to adjourn the hearing until Bialoleka medical authorities felt he was fit to attend. The court was packed, with foreign correspondents and a sister of Mr Rulewski allowed to attend.

Warsaw Radio Report

LD191828 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Jan Rulewski, former chairman of the Bydgoszcz NSZZ Solidarity interfactory founding committee, has appeared before the regional court in Nowy Dwor Mazowiecki where he has been brought from a place of internment. He is charged with causing a road accident last year as a result of which a man died. The defense counsel has requested that the trial be adjourned because of the defendant's state of health. At the decision of the court the trial has been adjourned for an unspecified period of time.

INTERVOIVODSHIP TELEPHONE SYSTEM AT FULL CAPACITY

LD191644 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The Ministry of Communications has reported that all necessary preparations for a progressive commissioning of the automatic long-distance telephone service were completed yesterday. As of today the automatic long-distance telephone service in intervoivodship communications has reached full capacity throughout the country for public and business use.

TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH POLAND'S BANK CREDITORS

LD191856 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Andrzej Dorosz, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, has met in Warsaw with the economic committee of banks which are Poland's creditors. The committee is chaired by (Gabriel Eichler), representative of the biggest bank in the world, the Bank of America. Andrzej Dorosz familiarized the bank representatives with the results of Poland's foreign trade with Western countries during the first 4 months of this year. He presented the prospects for developing exports to those countries up to the end of the year, as well as for Polish industrial import needs, especially as far as export production is concerned.

LAW OFFICIALS DISCUSS TASKS IN CURRENT PERIOD

LD181854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] A meeting of the managerial staff of the voivodship prosecutor's office, the voivodship command of civic militia and the voivodship court was held in Krakow this morning. The meeting was devoted to discussing the tasks of the administration of law in the present difficult period. The need was stressed to intensify actions aimed at ensuring law and public order, at combatting speculation, the pursuit of personal interests, as well as parasitism and wastage, and at ensuring discipline in public places and at work. General Prosecutor Franciszek Kruczek, who took part in the meeting, stressed that society is at present particularly sensitive to law and order and expects consistent and effective work from organs of the law. Prosecutor's offices should as soon as possible establish close links with works and enterprises, meet with their work forces and inform rapidly and accurately of public opinion on problems and on the effects of these actions. This will encourage the strengthening of law and order and the shaping of correct attitudes.

ZIELONA GORA VOIVODA RESIGNS; REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD192030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation submitted by Zbigniew Cyganik in connection with his intention to take up a different job and has recalled him from the post of Zielona Gora voivoda. After obtaining the opinion of the voivodship people's council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has entrusted this function to Col Walerian Mikolajczak. He has been a brigade commander of the border guard since 1972.

URGENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WITH GDR DISCUSSED

LD200920 Warsaw PAP in English 0831 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (PAP) -- Vice-Premier Andrzej Jedynek who heads Polish delegation for the session of the Polish-GDR Economic Commission now debating in Berlin said in a conversation with TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent that the sides' discussion centered first of all on the settlement of the most urgent problems.

"The GDR side has upheld its earlier obligations to deliver 50 percent of the planned supplies of raw materials for Poland by the end of May. We have been also assured that the delays in the delivery of consumer goods to Poland, which occurred recently, will be shortly made up for," Jedynek said.

He also stressed that the Polish side was interested in the reestablishment of mutual economic exchange which faltered between August 1980 and December 1981. "Many enterprises in both countries are resuming again their contacts, earlier broken or frozen. We are most happy to see new contacts established, especially if they mean co-production and specialization," he remarked.

Speaking of other important issues discussed by the commission so far Vice-Premier Jedynek pointed to the fact the sides have re-examined and revised the earlier agreed decisions on scientific-technical cooperation, in order to better adapt them to the actual possibilities of the two countries.

POLAND 'PAINFULLY' DEPENDENT ON TRADE WITH WEST

LD201532 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (PAP) -- The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that the "CMEA countries' position vis a vis the West at the beginning of the 1980s could be generally described as being one of excessive indebtedness of the socialist countries towards the developed capitalist countries."

"The fact is that the socialist countries have become economically dependent on the West. It is also obvious that the capitalist countries have been waging an economic war against the CMEA countries," but, the paper goes on, "the socialist countries' economic dependence on the West should not be conceived as being the result only of a hostile policy towards the CMEA countries. This is also the consequence of imprudent, individual domestic trade policy pursued by the CMEA countries towards the developed capitalist countries. The country which has most painfully felt the consequences of precisely such economic contacts with the West is Poland."

The army paper went on: "One can foresee that in the coming years the CMEA countries will strive to tighten economic cooperation within their own group, reduce imports from the West to the necessary level and increase exports of goods to the West to pay off their debts. No doubt the socialist countries' economic policy will be oriented towards generating own food surpluses, towards restoring equilibrium of risk and share in mutual economic contacts between the East and the West."

"In spite of many complex problems characterizing East-West trade, there is some ground for optimism in the prospects of that cooperation as defined by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, especially with regard to solving large-scale economic problems," said ZOINIERZ WOLNOSCI.

GDANSK COMMISSION ON DEMONSTRATIONS, ECONOMY

LD191616 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia. A session of the voivodship liaison commission of the party and other political parties has taken place in Gdansk. It was stated at the session that civic responsibility of the community is gradually growing, something that is reflected in the fact that only a relatively small part of the community became involved in the illegal demonstrations at the beginning of May.

Unfortunately results over the 4 months in the economic sphere are still unsatisfactory. Production was lower by as much as 16.4 percent in comparison with a similar period last year, whereas work productivity was lower by 6 percent.

DRAFT BILL ON POLONIAN ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

LD190908 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May (PAP) -- Sejm committees of economic plan, of foreign and home trade and the legislative committee held a joint session to discuss the draft law on the functioning of small industry enterprises run in Poland by foreign persons and organizations.

The main aim of the prepared law is to create durable legal foundations for the development of economic cooperation with Polish communities abroad, and to speed up the development of small industries in Poland, whose role becomes increasingly significant in conditions of crisis.

The draft law draws on the experience of the hitherto activity of Polonian firms which started to emerge in Poland following the publication of the Council of Ministers decree in 1976. By the end of 1980, there were 76 such enterprises operating in Poland and in 1981 already as many as 154. They were employing no more than 3,100 persons but their turnover reached as much as 3,100 million zlotys [as received] and their exports amounted to 2 million dollars.

The adoption of the law, long postulated by representatives of Polonian business circles, would make it possible to eliminate twelve different decrees regulating the activity of Polonian enterprises so far and would facilitate the flow of foreign investment capital to Poland, which in view of the present problems with obtaining credits is most significant.

POLISH SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS MARKED BY 'DUALISM'

LD200934 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 May (PAP) -- PUWP CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski today told the party active from the Gdansk-Cdynia and Sopot that the Polish social consciousness was marked by a sort of dualism.

"On the one hand, disillusionment with socialism, and lack of confidence in its mottoes is demonstrated. On the other hand the same social milieus and groups accept the fundamental values of socialism such as social justice, equal opportunity, self-management, social ownership of the means of production. That dual thinking can be overcome not by finding new words to replace worn-out words, but by restoring unity of practice and words," said Marian Orzechowski.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

AU190950 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15-16 May 82 p 3

[Jerzy Muszynski article: "Ideological Struggle Is a Battle for Man's Awareness -- Evaluating the Relations of Forces and the Course of Activities"]

[Excerpts] The stabilization of economic-social and political relations in Poland has just begun and will continue under difficult conditions, which -- aside from the national economy and the political system -- include the sphere of man's awareness.

That last element is especially important because without a positive, constructive, militant and committed attitude of millions and millions of citizens of our country, who belong to various social classes and strata, toward the tasks facing all our people in the coming years it will be absolutely impossible to achieve our aims. However, as things are the state of social awareness is in many communities not only extremely differentiated and disarrayed, but has also become susceptible to the influence that -- objectively looking at the problem -- is already doing damage and is distorting the prospects of the future. The events of the past 2 years, especially the chaos caused by the actions of the forces hostile to socialism, have had a destructive influence on man's awareness.

The task facing us in this connection is to see that the process of overcoming the difficulties that are now mounting go hand in hand with efforts to develop the social awareness that is based on the constitutional ideals of socialism, patriotism and internationalism, and to ensure that the enormous commitments, which all our people have to carry out for the present and for the more immediate and more distant future, help to unite and not divide us. The first all-Poland ideological-theoretical party conference (2-3 April 1982) dealt with those problems. The main aim of that conference was the analysis and evaluation of the situation of our ideological front as well as the formulation of the most important and most urgent actions in the sphere of developing Polish society's socialist awareness.

Discussing the current situation in the sphere of the ideological struggle in our country -- this struggle is conditioned by international factors and is attracting certain responses throughout the world -- we must make at least a general evaluation of the relation of forces, of the course of activities at the ideological front and of their results for each opposing side. This evaluation is most favorable [as published] to us and indicates the weak spots and gaps on our side of the ideological front as well as the not always adequate effectiveness of the forces and resources we use.

In particular, we should be disturbed by two consolidating features of the ideological front:

One, the adversary's militant and increasingly more extensive activities which continue to produce for him certain successes in the struggle for the state of man's awareness;

Two, the inadequate effectiveness of the activities on our side of the front, despite the fact that our side sees the most important and most urgent tasks and takes the necessary steps to implement them.

That is an obvious and objective fact, and that is why closing eyes to whatever takes place on the ideological front does not improve our position. It strengthens the position of our adversary and enables him to further invigorate his activities.

The West has always promoted militant operations on the ideology front, but for many years they have produced only limited results or have disappeared into a social vacuum because there has been no response in man's awareness. However, beginning with the second half of the seventies, the intensity, selectiveness, perseverance, high efficiency and greater tangibility and meaningfulness of activities have continued to produce increasingly better results. We have noted this throughout the intersystemic [miedzysystemowy] and even worldwide front of ideology, as well as in its individual sectors.

As for the intersystemic structure, the West continues to reinforce, with the help of ideological activities, the economic strategy that provides for increasing the gap of development between the highly developed capitalist countries and the socialist countries, for leaving the latter behind the former and for slowing down the latter's development by necessary economic restrictions, blockades and embargoes. The ideological support in which all the streams of the contemporary bourgeois ideology participate -- neoconservatism, neoliberalism, interventionism, neotechnocratism, Zionism, neofascism, as well as social democracy and Christianity, which back capitalism and which constitute a counterideology vis-a-vis communism -- seeks to influence man's awareness by demonstrating the vitality of modern capitalism and its dynamics, militancy and unlimited development and by proving the hopelessness of socialism and its constitutional instability, its inability to harmonize individual interests with social interests, its undemocratic character and its unattractiveness for the common man. Propagating such an evaluation of socialism, the adversary does not limit himself to making charges as was the case before, but tries to take advantage of the facts that are suitable to him. In this context the West treats the events in Poland as a strong argument expected to prove the credibility of the West's evaluations of the current state of socialism and its prospects.

In the individual sectors of the ideological front the West is seeking to smash the internationalist unity of the states of the socialist community, to set them at loggerheads, to demonstrate the supposed inequality of their mutual relations, to weaken the influence of the communist parties on societies, to make these societies quarrel with their parties, to take over ideological initiative in the postcolonial countries, to weaken the role of the radical streams of the national liberation movement and to perpetuate the rupture in the unity of the international communist movement.

The adversary continues to score some successes in all those sectors, which helps strengthen his position and makes easier the activities aimed at shaping the awareness of man. Those are obvious facts, which we must in no way make light of. We must see, evaluate and comprehend them and take sensible and meaningful counteraction. It does without saying that this is a task beyond the strength of a single socialist country and that it calls for integrating the efforts of the entire community. This task must not be neglected and misappreciated as was the case in the past.

Our weaknesses and acts of neglect become more obvious against the background of such an evaluation of the Western side of the ideological front. It should be generally stated and openly conceded that our efforts in shaping man's awareness in our country (let alone the areas occupied by the adversary) have so far produced meager results and have produced no results at all in some respects. The logical question is why this is so, especially since the scientific base of our ideological front is quite good and we have the best ideology -- the scientific system of knowledge about the laws of social development -- an ideology which Wojciech Jaruzelski defined as the science and philosophy of modern times, which is intelligible for the masses and the working people and which combines theory with practice. We know almost all about our adversary and his ideologies and ways of using them in the process of shaping man's awareness.

However, how is it that despite our extensive knowledge of the ideological front on the intersystemic scale and within the individual countries and despite a concentration of the necessary forces and resources on this front, the results on our side are simply dissatisfactory and disproportional to the efforts we have spent?

When the Helsinki conference was over the West became "ideological," rejected the previously propagated concepts of ridding the present world of ideologies and began to promote ideology in order to rehabilitate procapitalist spiritual values and to utilize them in the struggle against communist ideology, the communist movement and the state of real socialism.

The West began mounting a so-called counterideology vis-a-vis communism, which was tantamount to integrating various streams of bourgeois ideologies which, despite a philosophical, world outlook and political differences, affirm the capitalist economic-social and political formation. It was from those positions that the anticommunist indoctrination of capitalist societies and of the populations in the socialist and postcolonialist countries was intensified. The campaign in favor of human rights was one example of such concentrated activity.

The West expects that its activities will make it easier to force socialist, revolutionary and anti-imperialist ideas out of the awareness of the people in newly established sovereign and independent states. This expectation continues to be promoted -- not without tangible results.

Second Installment

AU191236 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 May 82 p 3

[Jerzy Muszynski article: "Ideological Struggle Is a Battle for Man's Awareness -- We Need Detailed Analysis of the Situation" -- second installment]

[Excerpt] From the end of the seventies the West began to abandon the processes of detente and to intensify its anticommunist campaigns, using for this purpose the slogan of the "communist threat to the free world" -- this slogan had been abused before -- and linking it this time to the concepts of the dangers stemming from the military superiority of the Warsaw Pact, especially of the USSR, over the entire West. The West's actions undertaken in that regard within the so-called program for reinforcing NATO's armaments -- this program is regarded as a prerequisite for achieving military equilibrium between the two opposing systems -- went hand in hand with a large-scale ideological and propaganda campaign to demonstrate and motivate "communism's natural aggressiveness" and its efforts to impose socialist revolution on all "free nations."

The crisis in Poland has become for the international forces of imperialism an ideal pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, and the large debts owed by our country to the West have also been of great help in this.

Assuming that overcoming our present crisis will involve a complicated and difficult process of reconstituting the party's ideological front, we should begin by thoroughly analyzing the true state of our society's awareness, because only such an analysis -- one based on thorough research -- will provide us with a relatively full picture of what our people think and feel and how, of what evokes their positive and negative responses, of what they think about the events in the country and the world and of how far the theory of Marxism-Leninism is known to them and to what extent it is anchored in their awareness. That means that we should obtain a typical picture of the state of the awareness of the Poles -- of all the classes and strata of our people. No ideological measure will be successful without such an analysis, which is not a theoretical speculation, but a conclusion produced by the observation of the earlier verdicts about the state of our society's state of awareness. One such verdict was the theory of the Poles' moral-political unity that was supposed to have developed in the mid-seventies and to have heralded the eventual decision to change the PZPR from a class party into a national party and the state of proletarian dictatorship into the state of the entire society.

Some years later it became obvious that that theory was utterly false, voluntaristic and, primarily, absolutely divorced from the reality of our life. That is why we must not repeat any manifestations of such a kind of voluntarism because their results brutally shatter the ties between theory and practice.

Nor can we reinstate the absurd concepts of the propaganda of success -- that is, of concealing the true state of affairs from the people. That propaganda has wrought irreparable intellectual and moral damage, has deformed man's awareness and has undermined the working people's trust in the party and people's power. Society must know not only of successes, but also of defeats, and that is why the openness of life in the sphere of the economy, politics and culture must become one of the main principles of the ties between society and the country's political and state leadership. It must become an important element of fostering man's awareness in line with the political and moral ideals of socialism.

We must radically change the language of information and propaganda. That language must not be an artificial and false language, which the masses are unable to understand. Ideological and political information must be given to people in a legible, simple, convincing and comprehensible manner. That is why the language of propaganda must not constitute art for art's sake. It must be a genuine medium of information anyone is able to understand, for this is an issue far more important than it may seem at first sight, especially in the present situation when society is showing a great reserve vis-a-vis the official sources and media. The experience of other countries, including the Western countries, shows that good propaganda is an important factor in fostering man's awareness.

Overcoming the voluntarisms and deformations that asserted themselves in the previous period of fostering man's awareness is therefore the prerequisite for and, at the same time, a manifestation of the rehabilitation of the party's ideological front. The fulfillment of that prerequisite makes it possible to begin implementing those programs for fostering the awareness of our society in line with the ideals of socialism that are contained in the party documents, beginning with the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress.

POLITBURO MEMBER OLSZOWSKI SPEAKS IN WALBRYZCH

LD192318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2137 GMT 19 May 82

["Excerpts" of speech given by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Politburo, at party conference in Walbrzych 19 May -- recorded]

[Text] One must, of course, see this crisis in the entire context of the international situation and of the imperialist struggle to dismantle the socialist system. Our position in the socialist community is particularly important against this background. Against this background, our support for proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev at the Komsomol congress and which are aimed at a definite improvement of the international situation is especially important.

I am saying this here in Walbrzych quite deliberately since it is fitting to recall here in Walbrzych the greatest achievement of the Polish People's Republic: the return of our nation to its ancient land on the Lusitan Nysa, the Odra and the Baltic Sea. This was a historic turning point of essential importance for our present and the entire future. This was well understood by older generations of Poles and should be understood also by the younger generation.

These lands were liberated for Poland by the Polish People's Army in its victorious march alongside the Red Army. They were soldiers of the First Army who wed [zaslubic] the Baltic in Kolobrzeg and who placed border posts on the Odra River. Soldiers of the Second Army crossed the Lusitan Nysa in force and took possession of the Polish coast. They were the first settlers. They ploughed and sowed the fields, removed rubble from destroyed towns and set devastated factories and shipyards in motion again.

This historic return to the Piast lands was an achievement of our party, of its patriotic thinking, of its efforts supported by the nation as a whole.

It was also the most striking confirmation of the fundamental role played by the alliance with the Soviet Union in all vital interests of our nation. These lands were liberated and incorporated together with Soviet brothers-in-arms. Thanks to the resolute support of the Soviet Union, their incorporation in Poland was confirmed by the Potsdam Treaty.

Thanks to the joint activities with the USSR we have also achieved the legal acceptance of the border on the Nysa-Odra Rivers by the FRG and by the international community as a whole. In the past we used to say: We have been here, we are here and we shall be here. Today we are stating: We are here and we shall remain here forever.

Poland could not exist without that land. On the other hand, in its present territorial shape, it could not exist without socialism. This is our Polish truth. The western and northern lands which were regained as a result of the victory 37 years ago have been interwoven completely with the homeland. The process of their integration had been already completed a long time ago. We pay tribute to the soldiers, to the native Polish population which survived here, to the settlers from beyond the Bug River and from all regions of Poland, to the farmers, workers and intelligentsia whose toil has fully returned this land to the nation.

Today the great majority of the inhabitants are their sons and daughters, born and brought up here. Also the second generation is becoming larger and larger, the granddaughters and grandsons of those who returned this land to Poland.

The public of the western and northern lands is, at the same time, a population of a particular sort. It has come into being through the integration of the Poles who came from the west and from the east, from the north and from the south and from central Poland. They have been united through various historical experiences and various cultural features and most diverse traditions. This population is not only the youngest in the homeland but also the most dynamic one, open to the new and possessing great aspirations, both social and economic.

Many of those aspirations have been realized. All towns have been rebuilt. The ports have been developed. The great national shipyard industry has been created. We have created a strong trade and fishing fleet. The new Polish maritime economic is being created through mutual efforts. Coal in Walbrzych is being exploited through your toil. The Turoszow mining region has been developed. Large-scale copper industry has been built by the efforts of the Legnica miners and metal workers. We have also reached for other raw materials and at present we are looking for oil and natural gas mainly on the northern land.

Agriculture has been developed and this land is an example of a high degree of management and productivity. Many large industrial complexes have been developed. Numerous higher education establishments have been opened. Cultural life has flourished. Our achievements in the western and northern lands are undeniable.

However, many aspirations and needs are still waiting to be realized. The most important one among them is a considerable increase in housing construction. It is necessary and (?urgent). A large generation of the children of the pioneers who have already become adults and are creating new families [word indistinct] need to have housing to suit this situation.

It is a more urgent issue on these lands than in any other parts of the country. This has to be taken into account in the nationwide housing construction program and also it should be the subject of the broadest possible activities in the region. In so doing one should promote the creation of local housing construction cooperatives, also increase the production of construction materials for which there is a great deal of raw materials available here.

All opportunities to expand housing construction should be implemented immediately. I am convinced that these issues should be handed over to the younger generation, that they should be truly handed over to them along, thus, with the necessary means and with the opportunity to make decisions.

The second issue is undoubtedly the development of small and medium sized industrial and service factories. We have built large industry here. However, the matter of what could be defined as the infrastructure of daily life is worse here than anywhere else. Our society which is exhausted by permanent shortages and daily problems wants normal conditions of life more than anything else. Without great promises and without great disappointments either. The creation of such conditions to promote modest but normal daily life needs to be the most important of our aims now. This is one of the aims of the economic reform and of other state activities.

However, we have to state openly that the state authority cannot solve this problem on its own. Active participation by the public is necessary as well as the involvement of its means and of its initiatives and enterprising ideas. These should be given a green light. The efforts of all factories should be doubled as well as the efforts of all administrative organs.

I believe that precisely on these state farms with large potentials of arable land and relatively large individual farms there exist the greatest potential possibilities to increase agricultural production. Good management traditions by the farmers of Lower Silesia, of the Silesia in the Opole region, of the Kaszuby, of the settlers of the Wiekopolska region and of other parts of Poland conducive in achieving this aim too.

The agriculture of the western and northern lands has the potential to take the lead in developing a modern agricultural economy, a socialist one, without which there is no chance for successfully solving the urgent problem of feeding the nation. This is particularly important at present when the U.S. administration has applied anti-Polish sanctions against the deliveries, of 25 years duration, of grain and fodder, on which we used to base a considerable portion of our cattle-raising efforts.

We are also confronted by great causes which together with the overcoming of the economic crisis should be undertaken with the future in mind. I have in mind here better economic development of the Odra in order to efficiently exploit such an important waterway together with the GDR and also with Czechoslovakia in order to later transform it into one of the main waterways in Europe. I also have in mind the further development of other branches of the economic infrastructure, the power industry as well as the development of a program of the maximum renewal of the natural environment of these beautiful lands.

The creation of conditions for economic development, important in all Polish lands, is especially needed here, however. It arises from prerequisites which are social, economic as well as political. History has taught us more than once, and painfully too, that nothing is ever given for once and all time. Neither independence nor security nor frontiers are ever given once and for all time. They endure for as long as we ourselves want and are able to watch over them, for as long as we create and maintain the essential guarantees. These truths need to be assimilated by the entire community, every Pole for whom the good of the homeland is dear.

For 37 years -- today, and for the entire foreseeable future -- the guarantees of the independence, security and territorial integrity of Poland have been socialist and have come from the Polish-Soviet alliance. Their violation -- toward which the anti-socialist forces are striving -- (?threatens) to undermine the foundations of our present national existence. Solely and exclusively from their preservation and consolidation can we be certain about the present and the future of Poland. We should have no illusions. West German nationalism has not given up and will not give up questioning the border on the Odra and Nysa, or give up waiting for a chance to detach these lands from Poland.

Its permanent purpose is to engulf the GDR, the first German socialist state, our ally, in order to next put forward the matter of also annexing the so-called lost eastern lands. They never have bothered to hide this intent.

It is shameful, but also symptomatic, that precisely these forces, on 9 May, on the anniversary of the victory over fascism, which they do not want to celebrate, declared it a day of solidarity with Poland, and together with them this dismal spectacle was attended by emigres from the extreme wing of Solidarity. The Nazis did not manage to find collaborators in Poland while the revanchists, who dream of reversing Hitler's defeat, find them among the anti-socialist extremists.

Unacceptable for any Polish patriot is that which has been written in the West German press by [name indistinct] Kisielewski, and some others. We do however know what is at stake here. The aim is to weaken, to undermine the structure of power built after World War II in Europe by extricating Poland from the community of the socialist states. The Polish nation is supposed to pay with its most vital interests for such a political operation. Its initial cost was to be the leading of Poland to an internal breakdown in order to exploit it as the main pretext for political confrontation, for a violent exacerbation of the situation in Europe.

Everything we have been doing since 13 December last year is counteracting the plans to use Poland in a new cold war, or perhaps indeed, as war stakes. We have not and will not allow anyone to threaten it.

We found ourselves in a situation whereby the averting of the threat to ourselves required drastic means. It still requires firmness and resoluteness. The correct social understanding of this is in essence the primary condition for the further normalization of life in the country, contrary to those who are trying not to let it happen. The protection of our most vital national interests and the constant consolidation of their fundamental guarantee must be -- and certainly is -- especially well understood here in Walbrzych, in our western and northern lands.

LODZ UNIVERSITY PZPR COMMITTEE MEETS 15 MAY

AU191430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 82 p 2

[PAP report: "We Need a Thinking Party"]

[Text] A conference of the Lodz University PZPR committee took place in Lodz on 15 May. Prof Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, participated.

Both in the speech by Henryk Sokol, first secretary of the committee, and in the discussions which lasted many hours, the recent work of university party organizations was critically appraised. They were not always able to oppose the pressures of events which were unfavorable for the country, the university and the students, and did not always react correctly and quickly either. It took the declaration of martial law to mobilize the activists to a greater extent, which permitted the party organization to regain its inspirational and control functions in full. Among other things, the curricula and teaching staff for sociopolitical subjects were checked and an up-to-date analysis was made of the work aimed at renewing as quickly as possible academic activities suspended on 13 December last year. The activities undertaken by departmental organizations and PZPR members were largely responsible for easing tensions and creating a healthier climate among the employees and students of Lodz University. So-called social intelligence departments and a party committee for student affairs have been set up.

It was said that the change has arisen to put party work in the university in order and to develop it. This chance must be fully taken to the very end. The need was pointed out, among other things, for intensifying educative and ideological work among students, and it was demanded that internal party information be improved.

Also, the need was stressed to improve the teachers' training system and to adapt subjects and the number of students to meet the needs and possibilities of the national economy in a better way than has been done up to now. A lot of time was devoted to discussing matters concerning party unity.

H. Kubiak referred to these problems in his speech. He said that the party needs discussion and the urge to be creative. The PZPR has already paid rather a high price for being quiet and stubbornly like-minded. We need a thinking party. We must not return to the situation in which attempts were made to learn some sort of lesson and stick some sort of labels on what was being said, because views had been put forward at meetings before any decisions had been made. But there can be no individual stance after a decision has been made, H. Kubiak stressed. The movement we belong to demands this, and party membership obliges it.

A political battle is going on in our country, H. Kubiak continued. It is a fierce battle for the future of Poland, and this we must realize and remember. Everyone who is in the party must do all he can to convince others that agreement did not succeed before December because two ideologies clashed: the one that professed the repair of socialism and the one that, hiding behind various pseudosocialist slogans, was really aimed against the fundamentals of the socialist system. It is from these positions that the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress were attacked. They were attacked all the more fiercely because the program contained in them had a great chance of gaining social support. The party wants to and must bring about national agreement. It is absolutely necessary. But this agreement must be within the framework of the Constitution, which guarantees the permanence of the socialist system in Poland. There is room in it for everyone who cares for the good of our country and who is not against socialism. Looking at what is going on in Poland in the form of a political battle, we as a party must understand the importance of this battle. And there is no need today to form any new program, H. Kubiak said. The program for which the battle is being fought is the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

H. Kubiak also dealt with the detailed problems that had been presented during the talks as well as with answering questions.

At the end of its talks, in which representatives from other academic party organizations in Lodz took part, the conference adopted a resolution which defined the chief objectives for the activity of the Lodz University PZPR committee for the immediate future.

12 SENT TO PRISON IN WROCLAW, KROSNO, WARSAW

LD210936 Warsaw PAP in English 0840 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (PAP) -- The military court in Wroclaw summarily tried and passed prison sentences on nine persons engaged in the editing and dissemination of an illegal information bulletin of a group describing itself as "Solidarnosc temporary coordinating commission of the Silesian region."

A medical worker at a hospital at Krosno was sentenced by the Warsaw military court to four years in prison for circulating leaflets slandering the socio-political system and the supreme organs of people's power.

Prison sentences were also passed by the Warsaw military court on two persons who were found guilty of pasting up leaflets containing false information intended to foment unrest.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES CSSR VISIT

AU201830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 20 May 82

["Romanian Foreign Minister Concludes His Visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Prague, 20 May (AGERPRES) -- The minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, paid an official visit of friendship to Czechoslovakia over May 17-20, 1982, at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of that country, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, received Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. During the interview, he was conveyed a friendly message from the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and a cordial, comradely talk was conducted on the occasion.

The Romanian foreign minister was also received by Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the visit Stefan Andrei and Bohuslav Chnoupek exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations and on current international issues. They noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations between Romania and Czechoslovakia, grounded on full equality, mutual esteem and understanding, international solidarity and comradely mutual assistance, were witnessing an upward course, in accordance with the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance, with the joint declaration signed in Prague in May 1981.

The fact was highlighted that the top-level decisions and understandings were being carried successfully into effect, that the working meetings and the political dialogue between representatives of the two party leadership, parliaments, governments, mass and public organizations intensified and contributed to stimulating the bilateral relations, to mutual knowledge of the experience acquired in social construction.

Both sides pointed out that the high level reached by the Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperative relations provided prerequisites and fine prospects for the application of new and more efficient forms and methods of developing the bilateral relations in all fields of activity.

Emphasis was placed on the important role the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration, whose 13th session was held in Bucharest recently, plays in the further development of the bilateral economic relations.

Both sides highlighted the development of the cultural and scientific relations, the results scored by the joint governmental Commission of Cultural Collaboration, by the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Commission of History and the activity of the House of Culture of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Bucharest, and expressed their determination to further work for the development of relations in those domains.

The two ministers expressed their government's firm determination to further work for steadily deepening and strengthening their relations and collaboration in all fields, in the interests of the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples, of the strengthening of the force of the socialist countries, of international peace and collaboration.

During the exchange of opinions on current international questions it was noted that international events confirmed the assessments contained in the Romanian-Czechoslovak joint declaration signed in Prague on May 21, 1981 by Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

In connection with the dangerous situation created in Europe the need was highlighted for everything possible to be done for halting the deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles on the continent and removing the ones in place so that Europe become a continent free of nuclear weapons.

Both sides considered that it was the duty of all participating countries to work so that the Madrid conference should end with positive results and lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent, ensure the continuity of the Helsinki-initiated process of building European security.

The two ministers reiterated the resolve of Romania and of Czechoslovakia to further work together with the other states participating in the Warsaw Treaty, with other socialist countries, with all the progressive forces for the removal of the danger of war, the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for a policy of peace, respect for the people's right to freely decide its destiny without any outside interference, for the political, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

The two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction at the talks conducted, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and esteem, and agreed to continue the contacts and consultations between the foreign ministries of the two countries. The minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, invited the minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, Bohuslav Chnoupek, to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GATT DIRECTOR GENERAL

AU201400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 20 May (AGERPRES) -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on May 20, Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs who paid a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

The guest warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview, for the possibility offered to visit Romania.

He assessed highly Romanian contribution to the GATT activities.

During the interview, the GATT director-general presented the international organization's concerns with the improvement of the world economic life. In that frame, emphasis was placed on the importance of the ministerial GATT meeting due in autumn this year. The confidence was expressed that it would contribute to the free, equitable development of the international commercial and economic relations, to the promotion of the collaboration and understanding among nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed Romania's determination to work for the success of the meeting. Emphasis was placed on the importance of more intense efforts for the commercial relations to unfold upon new, equitable relations, for the elimination of all artificial barriers from international exchanges, the establishment of rational interest rates within maximum ceilings by groups of countries, with levels favouring the developing countries more, for the achievement of a trade free of discrimination among states with equal rights -- one of GATT's fundamental principles. The Romanian head of state stressed the need for the GATT member-countries to support more steadily the settlement of the issues facing the developing states. It was considered that the current international economic and political situation called now more than ever for everything possible to be done for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order apt to ensure the lagging countries' faster development and equally to open prospects for the progress of the world economy as a whole, for the achievement of relations of equity and equality among all states of the world.

Likewise, the necessity was stressed, for action to halt the arms race, to cut down military expenditures, with emphasis on the need for the huge sums of money thus released to be placed at the service of nations', especially developing states' economic and social development. The interview passed in a cordial ambience.

JOINT ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS

AU201940 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1850 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 20 May (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the 16th session of the joint Romanian-Hungarian governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration concluded in Budapest on May 20.

In the spirit of the Romanian-Hungarian top-level talks and understandings, the session examined the stage and possibilities of expanding and diversifying economic collaboration and exchanges of goods between the two countries. A protocol was signed at the end of the proceedings which sets concrete measures for the completion and achievement of the new actions of cooperation in and specialization of production in fields of prime interest for the economies of the two countries. The protocol envisages the need for further efforts, in this quinquennium, too, with a view to identifying new sources conducive to an increase of the volume of goods exchanges between Romania and Hungary.

The protocol was signed by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, cochairman of the Commission, and by Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, cochairman of the Commission.

The proceedings of the session passed in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

On Thursday, May 20, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, was received by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the MSZMP, prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar.

During the talks the ascending course was highlighted of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and states, as well as the possibilities the neighborhood of the two countries provide for a steady growth of cooperation, specialization and expansion of commercial exchanges between Romania and Hungary.

The interview passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

BRIEFS

HYDROPOWER STATIONS -- Bucharest, 18 May (AGERPRES) -- Two new events in hydropower engineering have been scored these days on Lotry and Olt Rivers. The third and the last hydropower station on the Lotry river -- one of the most important affluents of Olt river -- produces with a first 57.5 MW group, and in the Olt valley, upstream of Calimanesti. The water tests have started with the second 35 MW group of the Turnu hydropower station. The dam of the Turnu hydropower station, the biggest of all dams erected on Olt river so far, is a novelty. Given the huge dimensions of the gates: height -- 6 M, waterway -- 15, the storage lake will have a total volume of 13 million cubic meters of water. On the building sites of the five hydropower stations, to be finished by 1985 during the second and last stage of hydropower arrangement of down Olt river, the pace of constructions has been speeded up. These units, (from Slatina to the Olt mouth) will have, each of them, a storage lake with a volume of 100,000 cubic meters of water and will be equipped with four turbines totalling 53 MW. Sluices from Slatina to the Danube will make this sector of Romania's most important inner river navigable for ships of up to 1,500 DWT displacement, fifteen hydropower stations have been commissioned completely or partially until now, and another 6 are under construction. Another 7 hydropower stations are being designed and the blueprints are to be elaborated. There are 30 hydropower generators groups functioning now out of 67 which are to be eventually commissioned, the installed power so far topping 1,000 MW. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 18 May 82 AU]

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CONGRESS ENDS WORK 20 MAY

Commission Reports

LD202228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- In the concrete action of the League of Communists in agriculture and in the rural areas over the next period, the self-managing association of farmers should have priority. Even more account must be taken of what motivates every environment, and every farmer in particular, to associate on the basis of self-management and in which concrete form their interests can best be linked.

This is the basic message of the statements made by the delegates to the congress Commission for the Building and Strengthening of Socialist Self-Managing Relations in Agriculture and in the Rural Areas as well of the report of this commission submitted today by Vahida Srzic. In the 2 days of this commission's work 166 delegates and guests took part, of whom one in three spoke.

The report on the 2 days of work of the Commission for Ideopolitical and Action Building of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists as a revolutionary organization of the working class was submitted by Vlado Sultanovic. He said that the delegates had unanimously assessed that the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists has, in the inter-congress period, achieved significant successes thanks to its persistent ideopolitical struggle for the implementation of the goals and aims of the revolution.

The unanimous attitude is that the crucial issue in further building the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists is the continuous training of the basic organizations and of the entire membership and the day-by-day activity of communists in self-managing organs and organizations to resolve topical socioeconomic and political issues.

In order that the League of Communists might act in this way, it is necessary to pay greater attention to the consolidation of its class structure, to political differentiation with the forces and tendencies which oppose the policy and the ideology of the League of Communists, to reaffirmation of the moral image of the communist and to the consistent implementation of the initiatives of Comrade Tito on collective work and responsibility.

The attitude was unanimously expressed, the report says, that democratic centralism has been, is and remains the fundamental principle of organization and activity of the League of Communists and that there should be decisive resistance to all liberalist, quasi-democratic, dogmatic and nationalistic interpretations of this principle.

In the 2-day debate of the Commission on the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists and the Further Tasks in the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy, 47 delegates and guests took part.

In the assessment of the development and efficiency level of the political system the commission has above all proceeded, according to the commission's report submitted by Milan Skoro, from the position the working man has in production, distribution and control of income; in brief, of how much influence he has in the decisionmaking process on all fundamental issues of life and work.

By implementing the tasks in international policy, the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces contribute to the further strengthening of the international prestige of Yugoslavia which, thanks to Comrade Tito, the man of freedom, peace and action, has become the symbol of the struggle for peace, for more just relations in the world and against all forms of exploitation, domination and oppression. This is said among other things in the report of the Commission for International Relations, in whose work 150 delegates took part, 24 of whom spoke in the debate.

Explaining the report on the work of the commission, Zivko Babic stressed that full support had been expressed for the struggle to consolidate the positive processes in the world, for the efforts of other countries and peoples to acquire freedom and independence and for equitable relations among all countries.

Numerous examples from experience, as presented at the Commission for Socioeconomic Development, have confirmed that advanced self-managing relations, that is, the more successful implementation of the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of income, of the acquisition of income, of the consistent implementation of the free exchange of labor and of decisionmaking by workers in line with the delegate principle, represent the fundamental condition for overcoming existing economic difficulties more quickly and for a more harmonious and more stable socioeconomic development as a whole. The achievements so far point out the paths of struggle for speedier changes to overcome certain difficulties.

Reports, Resolution Adopted

LD201932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- After the completion of work in the commissions this morning, the Eighth Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Congress heard and adopted the report by the Commission for Petitions and Complaints presented by Esad Horozic at the plenary session. Later in the work of the plenary session, Andjelko Vasic, Milan Skoro, Vlado Sultanovic, Vahida Srzic and Zivko Babic submitted reports on the work of the congress Commissions for Socioeconomic Development, the Political System, the Building of the League of Communists, the Activity of Communists in the Development of Self-Management Socialist Relations in Agriculture and the Commission for International Relations.

The delegates to the eighth congress then adopted a report on the work of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee and the basic characteristics of the republic's League of Communists activity from the seventh to the eighth congress, the work of the Commission for Statutory Questions, the work of the Supervisory Commission of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists in the past 4 years and the report by the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee president. The congress endorsed the present Central Committee, the Statutory Commission and the Supervisory Commission, whose work it approved.

Later in the plenary session's work, Hamdija Pozderac set out on behalf of the commission the proposed resolution on the tasks of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management.

According to the latest information, 300 delegates and guests have taken part in the work of the five congress commissions over the last 3 days and about 50 delegates submitted written contributions.

The Eighth Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Congress, following the submission by Hamdija Pozderac, adopted its main document -- the resolution on the tasks of the communists of this republic in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management. The delegates also adopted proposed changes and amendments to the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists statutes, which were put forward by Nada Zjakic. The proposed changes and amendments to the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists statutes, said Nada Zjakic, are the result of a broad and creative discussion in which the great interest of this republic's League of Communists members is manifested. The consensus is that relations in the League of Communists should be based even more consistently on the essence of the principle of democratic centralism. It was underscored that an irresponsible attitude toward the policy and tasks of the League of Communists, tendencies toward disunity, weakening of communist responsibility, criticism and self-criticism, and the disruption of democratic centralism have a negative effect both on the work of the individual organizations and organs of the League of Communists and on the overall development of socialist relations.

In Nada Zjakic's view, particular support has been lent to the changes and amendments to the statutes regarding the training of the League of Communists basic organizations and their members in their methods of operation, the checking of orientations and their realistic nature, and their responsibility for their work.

Message to LCY

LD201906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0924 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- At the end of their congress, the delegates of the Eighth Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists today sent a greetings letter to the LCY Central Committee. The letter says:

At their eighth congress, the communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina analyzed and appraised in a comprehensive manner the results achieved in the course of socialist self-managing building. They also defined the new tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for constantly strengthening and developing the gains of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution and for the further comprehensive and harmonious socioeconomic development of the republic in the free, fraternal independent and nonaligned Titoist Yugoslavia.

The eighth Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Congress and all its delegates and guests expressed their readiness to struggle consistently for Titoism in all spheres of the life and work of society, for the realization of Tito's vision of progress for our community based on socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and the unity of our nations and nationalities and the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

The communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, aware that the future of Yugoslavia and every one of its parts is dependent on further new successes in the development of socialist self-management, will strive, as they have done until now, to mobilize by means of their own example the working people and citizens for the realization of that goal, to carry out as consistently all those of Tito's thoughts and precepts which have led us to the highest attainment of free peoples: to the freedom of man and labor.

At the same time, they will remain completely opposed to any possible destructive tendencies which may wish to slow down development and divert our party and country from the Titoist road of building a socialist self-managing society. This road for decades has best expressed and led to the best realization of the interests and aspirations of the Yugoslav working class, working people and citizens and all of our nationalities.

We are convinced that the 12th LCY Congress likewise will follow the continuity of the revolution and of Tito's thoughts and precepts, will reflect all our common progressive aspirations and give further powerful impetus to the self-managing development of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

Pozderac Concluding Speech

LD202230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- In the very rich political activity preceding this year's League of Communists congresses, the party members, working people and citizens have, Hamdija Pozderac said, made a very concrete assessment of the activity and ideological struggle of communists along all the lines of the social life and working the past period.

At the same time, in expressing their resolve to march unswervingly along Tito's path, they have clearly declared what we have to do in the future. The congress documents embrace and sublimate all the wealth of ideas, proposals and suggestions manifested in the pre-congress democratic debate as well as during the work of the congress.

At the Eighth Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Congress, as at all our preceding congresses, there was unity and resolve to continue even more decisively, on the basis of this comprehensive and fundamental analysis of 4 years of work and along Tito's path, our struggle for the consolidation of the power and the role of the working class through the further development of socialist self-management, for the consolidation of the brotherhood, unity and equality of all our nations and nationalities, for our nonaligned foreign policy, and for the independence and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and its place and role in the world. The trust demonstrated, Pozderac stressed, also implies fresh obligations and even greater tasks. I can say on behalf of all the members of the newly-elected organs of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists and the LCY that we shall, by devoted and persistent work, try to justify this trust.

In the next period too, Pozderac went on, the direction of the main, so to say, trust of the League of Communist, of organs, organizations and communities, of all the working people and citizens -- hence of entire society led by the League of Communists -- will be, above all, the consolidation of the self-managing, socioeconomic and political position and role of the working people in the entire social reproduction, the stabilization of the socioeconomic trends and the creation of more favorable conditions for speedier and fuller inclusion in the international division of labor.

How we should implement this is stated in the congress documents. Without repeating what is said in this connection in the documents, I would like to stress that what is essential is that we reduce or totally eliminate in our activity the discrepancy between that which is agreed upon and that which we do and the way we do it; that, as our Tito always used to stress, our words and deeds are not at variance with one another.

It is certain, comrades, that the forces of our socialist self-managing society are immense and that they can successfully carry this truly great burden of tasks and obligations which are before us. The League of Communists is facing a great test then it has to implement in full its avant-garde role as the mobilizer and leader of the working class and working people in the struggle for socialist self-management and for the comprehensive socioeconomic development of the republic and of the entire community.

Allow me to thank, at the end of our work, the outgoing members of the Central Committee, of the Statutory and Supervisory Commissions elected at the seventh Bosnia-Herzegovina congress as well as members of the Central Committee of the LCY Statutory and Supervisory Commission from our republic. They carried out a truly rich political activity and this in the period in which we were left without the leader of the revolution: without Tito, without Kardelj, without Djuro Pucar, Stevan Doronjski and other prominent revolutionaries of our party and Tito's closest associates. Despite all this we have achieved, together with all League of Communists members, working people and citizens, immense results. On behalf of all of us I am conveying to them our tribute and gratitude.

I would particularly like, on behalf of all of us and on behalf of all the League of Communists organizations of our republic, to convey comradely warm and sincere words of thanks to Comrade Nikola Stojanovic, the outgoing president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee and to all members of the Presidium of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee who with their selfless involvement, their ideas and creative work, their comradely attitude towards their associates and by encouraging the activities of forums, organs and organizations, have contributed much to our League of Communists and Central Committee. At all times they were at the focus of social events, in the front ranks of the struggle for the great gains of the revolution, Tito's messages and works.

I wish Comrade Nikola, members of the Presidium and all other members of the Central Committee and of other organs of the LC of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the LCY who are leaving for new assignments, even greater results in their future work.

I convey our gratitude to all organizations, organs and institutions in the republic, municipalities, working bodies and services who had worked hard on preparing and on making the best possible success of the Eighth Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Congress. I thank the representatives of the press, radio and television from our as well as from other republics and provinces who invested, both during the preparation for the congress and now in the course of its work, such great efforts aimed at publicizing as fully as possible everything which we discussed and the types of documents we adopted, Hamdija Pozderac stressed at the end of his summing-up speech.

Central Committee Elected

LD201910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0834 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The following have been elected to the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee:

Muhamed Abdzic, Fikret Abdic, Milan Acic, Muharem Adanalic, Muhidin Agic, Mato Andric, Nikola Andric, Ljubo Babic, Zivko Babic, Muhamad Berberovic, Sreto Blagojevic, Emerik Blum, Bogic Bogicevic, Miodrag Bogicevic, Ivan Bragic, Izet Brkovic, Ante Budimir, Ljubo Bursac, Ivan Cvitkovic, Avdo Campara, Asim Celebic, Vojoslav Colovic, Vlatko Cosic, Katica Curkovic, Alija Delic, Abaz Deronja, Raif Dizdarevic, Vlatko Dolecek, Drago Djakovic, Mihailo Djonovic, Mustafa Falan, Nikola Filipovic, Vaso Gacic, Rade Gales, Enes Gotovusa, Hasan Grancanovic, Zivko Grubor, Nenad Guzina, Mirsada Hadzic, Mulo Hadzic, Rasim Hajdarbegovic, Adem Handzic, Esad Horozic, Emir Humo, Senija Ibrahimfendic, Peter Iljic, Resid Imamovic, Alija Isakovic, Emira Islamovic, Hrvoje Istuj, Kazimir Jelcic, Ivo Jerkic, Vidosav Jevdjenic, Risto Jovanovic, Risto Juric, Husein Kahvic, Momir Kapor, Nasiha Kapidzic-Hadzic, Kemal Karacic, Stana Knezevic, Cedimir Kiscic, Ferdija Kojcic, Ferhad Kotiric, Ismet Kreso, Aleksandar Krivinski, Andjelko Krnojelac, Demiraj Kurtic, Alija Latic, Nedeljko Magazin, Seid Maglajlija, Mladen Marin, Mirjana Maric, Marko Markovic, Drago Martinovic, Milan Malbasic, Zora Malovic-Solaja, Matisa Mikulic, Anika Misiraca, Jovo Miskovic, Ismet Muharemovic, Suada Muminagic, Bego Murselovic, Mehmed Mutevelic, Milojka Nadazdin, Andjelko Obad, Omer Omerdic, Sacir Omic, Gojko Ostojic, Augustin Papic Albi Papo, Mile Perkovic, Predrag Pilicic, Muharam Piralic, Sabrija Pojskic, Ljiljana Poljak, Drasko Popovic, Miladin Popovic, Hakija Pozderac, Hamija Pozderac, Ana Raic, Milanko Renovica, Himzo Salihbasic, Avdo Sarajlic, Vaso Savanovic, Nevenka Selemovic, Dusan Serdar, Zdenko Skok, Vahida Srzic, Anto Susic, Vlado Sultanovic, Dzemil Sarac, Milan Skoro, Milan Simpraga, Sima Simunac, Ljiljana Surbat, Ibrahim Tabakovic, Hasan Tahirovic, Ljiljana Terzic, Djordjo Todorovic, Stanko Tomic, Gojko Ubiparip, Zaga Umicevic, Milan Uzelac, Nail Vajraca, Andjelko Vasic, Djuro Vekic, Marko Vukadin, Filip Vukovic, Dusko Zgonjanin, Svetozar Zinonjic, Anton Zrnica, Ratko Zivkovic, and Ahmom Zivojevic.

The following have been elected to the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Statutory Commission:

Mirsad Abazovic, Mirzeta Alihodzic, Adem Beglerbegovic, Anto Biosic, Tadija Cvoro, Mile Duvnjak, Jelica Djapic, Hajrudin Djulbic, Suljo Dzanic, Zelimir Franc, Veljko Garaca, Branko Grubor, Omer Hadzimusic, Osman Hasimbegovic, Osman Ibrocevic, Tomislav Jurisic, Ljubo Jurosevic, Huso Kambarovic, Lovro Kristo, Stanko Lovric, Vojislav Milijas, Ivica Nikacevic, Nevenka Petric, Obrad Piljak, Vladimir Radosevic, Zivojin Ristic, Mirza Salihpahic, Esad Sarajlic, Mato Salinovic, Samuel Sternberg, Katarina Tomic, Mirsad Tuco, Osman Vladavic, Olga Vidovic, Omer Visic, Ratimir Vujovic and Nada Zjakic.

The following have been elected to the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Supervisory Commission:

Milan Babic, Lejla Bazdulj-Solaja, Milan Bikan, Miralem Besirevic, Momcilo Cavajuga, Marko Celic, Vedad Hadziosmanovic, Vesna Kazizic, Mirko Kokeza, Stanko Kovacevic, Salim Letip, Augustin Mandic, Stojan Milovanovic, Suhreta Mujagic, Josip Orsolc, Sema Pasovic, Djordje Peklic, Katica Petrovic, Ante Proget, Hasan Prndelj, Hamza Salihagic, Zeljka Semunovic, and Bosiluka Vojnovic.

The Eighth Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Congress also elected the 19 members from this republic to the LCY Central Committee:

Rato Dugonjic, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Franjo Herljevic, Slovojka Jankovic, Saban Kevric, Rudi Kolak, Dragutin Kosovac, Todo Kurtovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Niko Mihaljevic, Branko Milulic, Smiluka Milojevic, Munir Mesihovic, Fatima Midzic, Miro Ostojic, Mico Rakic, Nikola Stojanovic, Bosko Siljegovic, and Arif Tanovic.

Stipo Bilan and Rahmija Kadenic were elected to the LCY Statutory Commission, and Zvonimir Nizic was elected to the LCY Supervisory Commission. Sixty delegates to the 12th LCY Congress also were elected.

New Presidium, President

LD201540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- At its first session held immediately after the Eighth Congress of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists, the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee unanimously elected Hamdija Pozderac as president of the Central Committee with a 1-year mandate.

The Central Committee also elected 11 members of its presidium. The president of the Central Committee is by function a member of this organ, which he chairs. The following were elected members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium: Mato Andric, Ivan Brigic, Raif Dizdarevic, Zivko Grubor, Esad Horozic, Hrvoje Istuk, Drasko Popovic, Nevenka Selimovic, Stanko Tomic, Gojko Ubiparip and Anton Zrnic.

New Secretaries

LD201748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 May (TANJUG) -- The first Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium session chaired by Hamdija Pozderac, today elected Ivan Brigic, member of the Presidium, as Presidium secretary with a 2-year mandate.

The Presidium also appointed eight executive secretaries as follows: Izet Brkovic, Ivan Cvitkovic, Avdo Campara, Vlatko Dolecek, Mihaild Djonovic, Emira Islamovic, Nedjelko Magazin and Sabrija Pojskic.

FEC DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, OLYMPICS 20 MAY

LD202130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG) -- AT its first regular session in its new composition today, the Federal Executive Council [FEC], chaired by Milka Planinc, discussed and established the platform for the participation of the Yugoslav delegation in the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, which is to be held in New York at the beginning of June. The council also accepted the report of the Interrepublican Committee for Finance on the course of coordinating the attitudes of the republics and provinces toward the proposed agreement on the organizing and financing of the 14th Winter Olympics in Sarajevo in 1984 and recommended that the procedure for adopting this agreement be completed as soon as possible. The proposal of this agreement will be submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly for further action.

This agreement envisages that the republics and provinces will participate in providing the resources for constructing the sports installations and for organizing the Olympics. It is proposed that Bosnia-Herzegovina will supply 85 percent of the funds needed, other republics and provinces 11.2 percent, and the federation 3.8 percent. It was decided that the Olympic committee should inform the FEC on the way preparations for the organization of the Olympic Games are progressing, how far the construction of the installations has progressed as well as the financial effects expected from holding this big sports event.

The council also discussed the report of the Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate about the violations of the regulations in importing motor vehicles by citizens. It was noted that the number of these offenses is increasing and it was decided that the Customs Administration and the Federal Market Inspectorate should cooperate as closely as possible in uncovering and preventing such offenses. Internal affairs organs and public prosecutors' offices should involve themselves more in uncovering the persons violating these regulations. The council noted that it is necessary to discuss and possibly extend the statute of limitations of these offenses.

The FEC at its session today also appointed, relieved and nominated several officials in federal organs of administration. At the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Andjelko Blazevic was appointed as undersecretary, Dimitrije Krajger and Zdenko Svete were appointed assistant federal secretaries. Srdjan Andrejevic was appointed as undersecretary at the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs. The council also appointed FEC members at the Council of the Federal Committee for the Affairs of the [word indistinct].

LCY OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT TO POLAND

LD202058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Borivoje Milosevic, LCY Presidium assistant executive secretary for international relations has spent the past 2 days in Poland, where he held talks at the PZPR Central Committee International and Organizational Department and the Information Department on the cooperation program between the LCY and the PZPR for this and next year. At the end of his visit Milosevic was received by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

FOUR ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS SENTENCED IN VRANJE

LD201642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 20 May 82

[Summary] Vranje, 20 May (TANJUG) -- After a 2-day trial, the Vranje District Court today passed sentences on four members of the illegal nationalist-irredentist organization, Glas Kosova [Voice of Kosovo]. Halil Selimi, 24, student, was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment; Imer Hasani, 25, student, to 7 years' imprisonment; Abdurahman Limani, 25, student, to 5 years' imprisonment; and Beadin Asani, 18, pupil, to 5 years' imprisonment in a juvenile prison. The accused were found guilty of conspiring for the purpose of carrying out hostile activities. Two of the accused had also been charged with the criminal offense of hostile propaganda. "As members of the illegal Glas Kosova organization the accused read and supplied others with books, leaflets, printed material and pamphlets with Greater-Albanian and nationalist contents, in which the sociopolitical conditions in our country, and in particular in Kosovo, were presented in a malicious and untruthful manner. At the same time, the four accused glorified the political system and sociopolitical conditions in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and its social order and leadership."

KOSOVO MILITIA UNITS EXERCISE REPORTED

AU291048 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 82 p 6

[Milos Antic report]

[Excerpts] One day recently militia units from all over Kosovo, security organs from all our socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, working people and citizens of all the Kosovo communes worked together on a joint task.

Pursuing the task of preserving the security, peace and calm of all those who live in this territory, security organ personnel of all our people and nationalities rallied their ranks and built an insurmountable bastion against any possible external and internal enemy. It was an exercise, but the action was carried out as in a real situation. The readiness, training and ability of every participant was tested.

Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, made an assessment of the exercise or rather of what its participants demonstrated, saying that the task was carried out very well and that a high level of cooperation and readiness for action in all the fields and under all the conditions was displayed. The militia of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, he said, carried out all its tasks successfully and showed that it was completely prepared to resist any kind of hostile activities.

Resolutely and Efficiently

This was the assessment of the overall task that was carried out. What we watched was a joint action by special units of the Federal Secretariat and the Provincial Secretariat of Internal Affairs of Kosovo, and it deserves more than an excellent mark. The exercise of freeing hostages from a fortified house was carried out at such lightning speed, skillfully, resolutely and efficiently that it was extremely difficult to follow everything that went on.

At about 12 o'clock, special units of the federal and provincial secretariats for internal affairs were dropped by helicopter on the slopes in the vicinity without being seen. The enemy quickly found himself surrounded without even knowing it.

In less than an hour, personnel of the special units of the federal and provincial secretariats for internal affairs set up a net around the fortified building in which the enemy was forging his sinister plans so that the enemy was not able to get out.

And then everything happened in a moment. The enemy, which was informed that he was surrounded and that he had no chance, was given no time to "think." While he paid attention to the security personnel surrounding him, a helicopter "appeared" above the fortified building. Two long ropes were lowered, by which four members of the special units of the federal and provincial secretariats of internal affairs descended to the roof of the building. Everybody watched this breakneck maneuver, performed smoothly and with ease, with bated breath.

While the enemy expected "negotiations" and a possible storming of the building, the surprise came from the air. A lightning strike was carried out and in no time the group of enemies were handcuffed. The hostages were freed.

KOSOVO LC OFFICIAL WELCOMES YOUTH RELAY RUNNERS

LD202232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Prizren, 20 May (TANJUG) -- At the end of its second day in Kosovo, the youth relay race baton passed through Gora and Opolje in the Dragas Municipality and through Landovica, where there is monument to people's heroes Bora Vukmirovic and Ramiz Sadiku, and arrived in Prizren.

Smailj Bajra, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, made a welcoming speech. He said, among other things, that the present and future generations of Kosovo and Yugoslavia are incorporating and will incorporate in the youth relay race their boundless respect toward Comrade Tito's epoch-making work.

Recalling that our country last year and this year faced the direct onslaught of counter-revolution and that the specters of irredentism and nationalism from the Greater-Albanian positions had threatened our entire community, Ismailj Bajra stressed that although Albanian nationalism had inflicted heavy blows to all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, it had threatened most the basic achievements of the Albanian nationality.

The League of Communists and all other progressive forces of Kosovo, particularly from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, have succeeded in decisively settling accounts with the exponents of counterrevolutionary activity, but this struggle, as Ismailj Bajra said, has not been brought to an end.

We must, Bajra continued, fight ever more resolutely against other kinds of nationalism, particularly against the nationalistic and irredentist leadership of Albania and the guardian angel-like Greater-Serbian nationalism outside the province.

Neighboring Albania, Bajra said, has committed crude errors, not only with regard to the basic norms of our mutual relations, but also with regard to the vital interests of the Albanians in Kosovo. In trying to present the obsolete dogmatic and Stalinist system, which negates basic human values, as being of interest to all Albanians, the Tirana leadership had in fact aimed to implement the most reactionary bourgeois aims and dreams about "Greater Albania" or the Nazi-fascist ideas about an "ethnically pure Kosovo," but this is the road leading to bloodshed and fratricidal war. This is not a platform for cooperation, but a crude threat to our sovereignty, just as the slogan "Kosovo -- a Republic" represents a direct onslaught on our constitutional order, Ismailj Bajra stressed.

From the town stadium, the youth relay race baton was carried to the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Prizren, where it will spend its second night in the province. Tomorrow it will resume its route toward Urosevac and Gnjilane.

KOSOVO PRODUCTION LEVELS BELOW PLANNED TARGETS

AU192025 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 May 82

[Summary] Members of the Council of Kosovo Trade Unions discussed today the processes of production in the province during the last 4 months. Industrial production was 0.5 percent higher in the last 4 months in Kosovo than in the same period of the previous year, but it is 5.9 percent lower than planned. There was low production in the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy industry, nonferrous metals, electrical machinery and equipment, the textile, chemical and other industries. It was emphasized at the trade unions meeting that these low results stemmed from a lack of sufficient activity at work rather than objective causes. The actions of the trade unions were not organized efficiently enough to overcome difficulties in production.

It can also be estimated that the planned indexes in agriculture will not be reached this year. Exports from the province are also 10 percent lower than in the same period of last year. It was emphasized that if immediate measures are not taken to improve the situation, there could be very negative economic, social and even political consequences. The causes should be looked for in negligence at work and the way in which means are utilized.

STAMBOLIC GREETS MILITARY UNITS ON ANNIVERSARY

Army Brigade

LD202124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the unit which continues the traditions of the First Krajina Proletarian Brigade the following congratulations:

Comrade soldiers, officers and civilians in the service of the Yugoslav People's Army. On behalf of the SFRY Presidency I congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of the formation of the First Krajina Proletarian Brigade whose traditions your unit continues.

On its fighting road, over 21,000 km long, and fighting in nearly all parts of Yugoslavia, the First Krajina Brigade achieved exceptional military successes and demonstrated examples of heroism which can never be forgotten. The feat by fighters and officers of the brigade in liberating Jajce and Bihac, in attacking Rajlovac Airport, in the battles for the liberation of Serbia and Belgrade and in the final battles for the liberation of the country will remain forever alive in our memory. From its ranks came 17 people's heroes while 1,309 of its fighters and leaders built their lives into the foundations of our Socialist Yugoslavia. The brigade was in the true sense of the word the forge of brotherhood and unity.

It is a great honor, but also an obligation, to continue the traditions of the fighters of the unit which was embellished by the most beautiful characteristics of Tito's proletarians. You have justified this honor with your work and with its results.

I am convinced that also in the future, with your exemplary performance of tasks in consolidating the moral and political unity and the combat readiness of units and collectives, in developing sound intrahuman relations and, above all, relations of brotherhood, unity and togetherness, you will carry high the proletarian banner in the same way as your glorious predecessors carried it.

I wish you many fresh successes in carrying out these tasks.

Air, Air Defense Forces

LD201750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent the members of the Air and Air Defense Forces the following message of congratulations today:

On behalf of the SFRY I congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Air and Air Defense Forces. At the same time on Air Force Day, 21 May, I congratulate all the work collectives of the aviation industry and institutes, of aviation transportation and members of the Aviation Federation of Yugoslavia.

The first combat flights of the courageous partisan pilots made 40 years ago under the exceptionally grave conditions of the national liberation war and socialist revolution marked the beginning of the formation of our air force. Thanks to the high consciousness, patriotism and the exceptional efforts and devotion of all its members, it grew by the end of the war into a powerful part of the armed forces and made a great contribution to the final victory over the occupier and its servants, in particular in the final operation of our army.

The creation and development of the air force, in addition to other aspects and services of our armed forces under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, is yet another proof of the inexhaustible strength and invincibility of our nations and nationalities in the struggle for freedom and socialism.

In the past 4 decades of its development, the Air and Air Defense Forces have grown into a powerful aspect of the armed forces thanks to the efforts by numerous generations of air force personnel, the concern of our community and in particular the creator of our people's and revolutionary army, Marshal Tito. It has kept pace with the speedy development of the aviation and missile technology and, in line with our possibilities, it has been equipped with modern means of combat.

Today our Air and Air Defense Forces are technically equipped and trained for combat. Thus, with the other aspects of the Yugoslav People's Army and elements of the system of all-people's defense, it represents a reliable guardian of our skies and of the freedom and independence of our self-managing socialist community.

The combat development of the Air and Air Defense Forces should also in the future be directed at constantly strengthening the moral and political unity and the cohesion of the units and commands, and at the speedier and fuller mastering of combat equipment. Along with all this, the concern for the people as the basic factor of our armed struggle, particularly in your service, must always be at the center of attention.

In carrying out their future tasks, I wish members of the Air and Air Defense Forces -- soldiers, cadets, officers and civilians serving in the Yugoslav People's Army -- fresh and even greater successes.